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¹A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

July 29, 1997

Lewis Maldonado, Esq.

ORC-3

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

75 Hawthorne Street

San Francisco, CA 94105

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Re: BPOU Perchlorate PRPs

Dear Lewis:

Enclosed are further perchlorate documents relating to Day & Night Manufacturing Company. A few of them may be repetitive. Several of are substantial interest. In a March 26, 1945, letter, the company itself describes its wartime operations. It started with contracts at its Monrovia site, but then acquired the Azusa site specifically for a pyrotechnics division which manufactured photoflash bombs and flares with its first contract awarded on August 27, 1942.

The reports on the May 1943 explosion make clear that the disposal of perchlorate was taking place in the Kincaid Pit at the time of the explosion. The two places I have marked with red tabs indicate that all disposals were to take place in accord

Lewis Maldonado, Esq.
July 29, 1997
Page 2

with Army Ordnance safety manuals and the prior disposals at the plant had been conducted by the Army 231st Bomb Disposal Squad. We are seeking additional archive materials on both of these leads.

Sincerely,



Peter R. Taft

PRT:mlp
Enclosure
[403009.2]

RESTRICTED

Historical Report

C. B. No. 15-61-GX-OC

SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT

HISTORICAL REPORT

LOS ANGELES ORDNANCE REGION

OCTOBER 1, 1942 TO DECEMBER 31, 1942

VOL.IV, Part 3

RESTRICTED

DECLASSIFIED

History/ANA 23800

RE 173

RE 173

RE 173

(8) Day & Night Manufacturing Company,
Monrovia, California.

Contract W-883-Ord-2701 for 50,000

Bomb, Photoflash, M46.

Because of delays occasioned by non-receipt of magnesium aluminum alloy and potassium perchlorate to be supplied by the Ordnance Department in accordance with the contract, the facility could not undertake production. Permission was granted to produce 425 bombs from aluminum and magnesium powders obtained from government-owned stores at the plant of the U. S. Flare Corporation. The magnesium powder did not meet specifications and a waiver requested by this office of the Chief of Ordnance was denied. Therefore, the only alternative on the part of the facility was to await the delivery of the alloy powder. A shipment of 12,000 pounds of alloy powder was received November 30, 1942, sufficient for only 800 bombs. Numerous production problems still remained unsolved in December. The Regional office has called this fact to the attention of the management on many occasions and has made a number of suggestions to correct this situation.

SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
(Original)

Volume II
Part 1

Ammunition Branch
1 January to 30 June 1943

DECLASSIFIED

EX-100
2/2/43
2/2/43

EX-100
2/2/43
2/2/43

Los Angeles Ordnance Region, administered contracts in the Los Angeles area as follows:

(1) Aircraft Inc., Santa Monica, Calif. (Contract W-883-Ord-2578), producing 37mm. H. E. Shell, M63, completed the authorized production of 40,000 new shell and started to rework the substandard shell.

(a) Authority was granted by the Office of the Chief of Ordnance to expand 16,440 undersized shell by means of hydraulic pressure.

(2) California Lumber & Moulding Co., Pasadena, Calif. (Contract W-883-Ord-2760), producing 250,000 crates for bundle-packed 105mm howitzer ammunition, maintained the production schedule during January, after the subcontractor, Pomona Box Co., Pomona, Calif., overcame previous difficulties in meeting tolerances required. At the end of January, California Lumber & Moulding Co. was 35,000 boxes ahead of schedule.

(3) Day & Night Manufacturing Co., Monrovia, Calif. (Contract W-883-Ord-2701), manufacturing 50,000 photoflash bombs, M46, had no production during the first six days of January, and by January 16, 1943, the facility had produced only 72 bombs.

(a) This production lag was due to bad weather conditions, the necessity of training new personnel, and an uneven flow of production.

(b) On January 15, 1943, a preliminary

survey was made, and it was evident that the scheduled production of 2,990 bombs for the month could not be met.

(c) As a result of the findings of this survey, a revised plan for production was made. This revised plan for production projected the manufacture of 500 bombs for the month of January, 1943.

(d) On January 18, 1943, a time study of operations was made, and suggestions were made as to how production time could be reduced. These suggestions were accepted.

(e) Another survey was made on January 28, 1943, which showed a continuous production.

(f) Instead of 500 bombs, as planned on January 15, there were 1,031 bombs produced during the month.

(4) Grayson Heat Control, Ltd., Lynwood, Calif., (Contract W-883-Ord-2569), had a contract for 416,900 Fuze, AN-M103, cancelled during November, 1942; and there was no production during January, 1943, with the exception of the reworking of the bodies and strikers for Friden Calculating Machine Co., San Leandro, Calif. During January there were 11,775 bodies and 4,500 strikers shipped to the Friden plant at San Leandro.

(5) Jensen Precision Manufacturing Co., Santa Ana, Calif. (Contract W-883-Ord-2639), had an experimental contract for 300 barometrically controlled fuzes for the M26 Flare. By the end of January, 1943, two lots of 10 each had been shipped

shut down for six days during February. Because of this production stoppage, the contract was not completed in February, 1943, as was anticipated. As of February 28, 1943, the contract lacked 10,000 crates of being completed.

(4) Day & Night Manufacturing Co., Monrovia, Calif., (Contract W-883-Ord-2701 for 50,000 photoflash bombs, M46). Operating difficulties having been overcome, this facility was able to produce at the rate of 250 photoflash bombs a day. However, allocation of material allowed for production of only 4,000 bombs a month.

(a) The Gridley Automatic Screw Machine used by Grayson Heat Control, Ltd., for the subcontracting of two items for Day & Night Manufacturing Co., was ordered shipped to the Caterpillar Tractor Co., San Leandro, Calif. This transfer order was issued by the San Francisco Ordnance District.

(b) Transfer of the Gridley Automatic Screw Machine made it necessary for the Los Angeles Ordnance Region to locate a new subcontractor for Day & Night Manufacturing Co. The facility selected for this subcontract was the Consolidated Aircraft Co., San Diego, Calif. The necessary tools were transferred to the new subcontractor in order that production of the subcontracted items could be maintained.

(5) Grayson Heat Control, Ltd., Lynwood, Calif., (Contract W-883-Ord-2569, for 16,676 sets metal parts for

POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE

Reallocations in 4th Quarter and Necessity

POLICY DOCUMENTATION FILE

LOG NO.

2874 26, 1943

CLASS. NO.

535403

The delay in production of the Cardox Ordnance Plant at Claremore, both because of legal and technical difficulties necessitated the following changes:

I Reallocating fusee requirements from Oldbury in November and December, to permit Oldbury to supply the Ordnance flare-loading program. Oldbury specifications are satisfactory but Cardox #1 plant is satisfactory only for Cardox and fusees.

II Continue for November and December from Oldbury to supply various Ordnance pyrotechnic requirements as was done in October.

III Take from Cardox plant #1 and from Cardox stock sufficient $KClO_4$ to balance and make equitable the distribution to the fusee industry and to Cardox for coal mining.

IV Leave allocations on Vick Chemical intact as reallocation from this source will not answer problem.

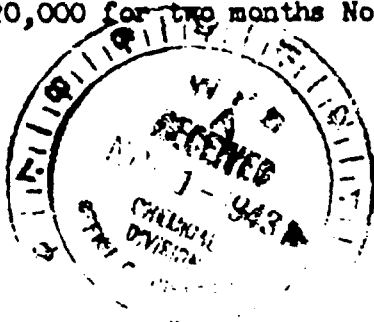
V Allocation changes.

REALLOCATION OF $KClO_4$, 4TH QUARTER 1943

I Cancel allocations out of Oldbury November and December for fusee industry and allocate in place the following Ordnance requirements:

Company	Requested	Allocated October	Ordnance states they need in Nov. & Dec.	Allocated Nov.	Allocated Dec.
Day & Night Mfg. Co.	12,200	4,000	13,360	6,680	6,680
Essex Specialty Co.	37,000	9,000	21,781	10,890	10,890
Int. Flare Signal	8,064	3,000	13,918	6,959	6,959
Jnexcelled Mfg.	148,000	28,000	47,811 - Reading, O. 23,355 - Staten Is.	45,583*	45,583*
U. S. Flare	34,005	12,000	10,887	5,443	5,443
Universal Match	20,000	5,000	14,426	7,213	7,213
Triumph Explosives	22,000	7,000	14,532	7,266	7,266
American Fwks.	30,000	10,000	15,683	7,841	7,841
Backes & Sons	6,600	2,000	11,798	5,899	5,899
Nat. Fwks. Co.	none	have stock	7,960	---	---
Keystone Fwks. Co.	none	have stock	1,128	---	---
Total			196,000	103,774	103,774

* Including 20,000 for two months November and December for Navy contract.



Approved

26-127

2-1-43

1943

1943

- 2 -

POLICY DOCUMENTATION #1.	
LOG NO.	2374
CLASS. NO.	5311103

Cardox Corporation was allocated 360,000 pounds ~~KH10~~ for use in heater elements in fourth quarter. This amount of 360,000 pounds is all that is expected to be produced in the #1 plant, even though Cardox state they need 450,000 pounds.

However, Cardox has on hand the following stocks, and still will have 60 tons production each in November and December:

Benton, Ill.:	45,000 lbs.
Manning, W. Va.:	43,000 lbs.
Meadowville, Pa:	56,000 lbs.

Bell of Cardox believes his total stock will be about 110,000 pounds as of November 1.

Therefore, it is feasible to allocate 60,000 pounds in first two weeks of November and 60,000 pounds in same period of December to fusee industry from production of #1 plant at Claremore without exhausting the Cardox KClO_4 stock.

Therefore, direct Cardox to deliver in first two weeks of November and same period December the following amounts:

<u>Fusee Company</u>	<u>Amount November</u>	<u>Amount December</u>
Central Rwy. Signal		
Needham, Mass.	2,575	2,575
Hammond, Ind.	16,750	16,750
Chemurgic Corp.	2,875	2,875
Sam Jackson Jr.	1,925	1,925
Sam Jacksons Sons	4,300	4,300
Pacific Rwy. Signal	6,600	6,600
Standard Rwy. Fusee	17,000	17,000
Am. Rwy. Signal Co.	2,425	2,425
Lakeside Rwy. Fusee	5,500	5,500
Total	59,950	59,950
Total	119,900	

Note: Discussed with Dr. Huff, Bu. Mines, before action was taken - Cardox can, if absolutely necessary, use sodium chlorate 100% as substitute for perchlorate. However Huff believes from safety side not more than 20% chlorate should be used, in conjunction with perchlorate. Cardox is aware of this, having done it in past.

CHAPTER I

CONTINUED

LOS ANGELES ORDNANCE REGION

*

Vol. III 30 July 1973

R6156
E: 60,
B: 2-1

DECLASSIFIED

History 2/11/23/500

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(g) During the final two weeks of the month, production fluctuated between 1,000 and 1,500 boxes per 10-hour day. Approximately 350 boxes were produced by the four-hour night shift.

(h) It was announced that the night shift was to be augmented, so that it might effectively compete with the day shift, as soon as the necessary personnel could be hired. The personnel of the four-hour night shift was recruited from office help and day shift workers who were willing to work an extra four hours as a contribution to the war effort.

(10) Day & Night Mfg. Co., Monrovia, Calif. This facility was forced to curtail production during May on Contract W-883-Ord-2701 for Photoflash Bomb, M46 due to shortage of flashpowder charge. The flashcharge, which was allocated by the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, was Potassium Perchlorate. Permission was obtained to borrow 7,000 pounds of this flashcharge from Aero-Jet Corporation.

(a) An unfortunate accident occurred in May, whereby two employees of the facility and a War Department employee lost their lives in an explosion of waste material as it was being disposed of in a rock quarry adjacent to the facility's property. No order for this disposal had been issued by the Production Division, and the method and quantity involved were in violation of established procedure. Necessary steps were taken to prevent a recurrence of the tragedy.

(b) Due to a shortage of Barium Nitrate, the facility was forced to close its pyrotechnic plant for 12 days in June. This material was allocated by the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, and

that Office was notified of the impending shortage and probable shutdown of the plant on May 10, 1943.

The Office of the Chief of Ordnance gave permission to procure from Chemurgic Corporation 20,000 pounds of Barium Nitrate. However, this material had a metal content in excess of the maximum allowable under Specifications 50-11-208. It was blended with 50,000 pounds received from Toledo, Ohio, which, fortunately, had a low metal content. Authority for blending was granted by the Office of the Chief of Ordnance on May 26, 1943.

(11) Mission Water Heater Company. This facility's production models were inspected at the plant by two representatives of the Frankford Arsenal. It was found that contrary to the preconceived idea of the Arsenal's representatives, the models were in accordance with contract specifications and drawings, and satisfactory from that standpoint.

(12) O'Keefe & Merritt Company. Difficulty was encountered by this facility in attempting to get allocations of materials and in placing the orders. This was due to the fact that the allocations originally applied for were received at a time when practically all mill schedules for the third quarter had been completely filled. When the contract was increased, it heightened the difficulty.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY CARBON COPY AND ADDRESSED TO
SMITH:km

WAR DEPARTMENT
SAFETY AND SECURITY BRANCH
SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT
100 MCALLISTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

IN REPLY REFER TO

SFD No. 004.4

May 5, 1943

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

E. A. Knott
C/O Col. Field
Safety & Security Branch
Office of the Chief of Ordnance
333 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Knott:

Preliminary information acquired so far on explosion at Day and Night Manufacturing Company, Monrovia -- Azusa plant:

Major Loretz of LAR called at 2:40 p.m. 5/5/43, but did not have enough pertinent information for the report. A call was placed for Mr. Colvin, Manager of Day & Night Mfg. Company, at the Azusa plant, but he was unable to be reached. The necessary information to make the report was supplied by Lt. Wilson of LAR. The preliminary report was transmitted to Chicago and was received by Capt. Cutter, the only officer available at that time in the office. G-2 (Major Todd) was notified and the FBI was notified by them. Mr. Elliot, Public Relations, this office, was kept in touch with the proceedings at all times, and handled all press relations. The preliminary report is as follows:

Establishment: Day & Night Manufacturing Company, Monrovia, Cal. - Azusa plant.
Manager: Donald F. Colvin

Resident Inspector of Ordnance: Harvey H. Udell

Location of Plant: Azusa, California

Three men had taken some unserviceable potassium perchlorate 5/8 of a mile from plant to an abandoned quarry to dispose of it. No details are available as to the reason for the explosion.

Two men killed. Names: Lucious C. Martin, Jr., 24 yrs of age, Mathew R. Savage, 38 yrs of age, company employees. One man critically injured. Name: Harvey H. Udell, Res. Ord. Inspector, 25 yrs of age. No other personnel suffering any injuries.

Time of occurrence: 2:15 p.m. 5/5/43. No property damage. No effect on production except morale. Investigation being carried on by Mr. Wolters. Corps Area G-2 & FBI notified.



Very truly yours,

Jack C. Smith
JACK C. SMITH,
2nd Lt. Ord. Dept.

RG 156
E: 687
B: F-136
F: 309.5 -43

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 73500
By JLF NARA Date 6/06

2 Men Killed in Blast at Azusa Plant

Valley Rocked by
Explosion in
Arms Factory

—AZUSA, May 5.—Two men were blown to bits and another critically injured today in an explosion at a plant near here engaged in war production.

The dead were tentatively identified as:

Matthew Savage, 40, of 115 West Laurel street, Arcadia.

Lucius C. Martin, 24, of 233 1/2 Italia street, Covina.

Lying in Covina Hospital with serious injuries was Harvey Udell, 42, said to be an inspector, of 1440 North Gardner street, Los Angeles.

The explosion occurred at the Day and Night Water Heater Company, one mile west of Azusa, which is engaged in war work.

The entire San Gabriel Valley was rocked by the terrific explosion just after noon today.

Captain P. M. Kunou, of the Sheriff's bureau of investigation, said the men were believed to have been engaged in destroying defective and rejected munitions.

Though sabotage was not suspected in the preliminary phases of investigation, the FBI started an inquiry at once, Kunou said.

The bodies of the two men were blown to bits and scattered over the scene of the explosion.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
May 6, 1943

RG 156

E: 687

B: F-136

F: 309.5 -43

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 735051

By JMF NARA Date 6/6

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY CARBON COPY AND ADDRESSED TO

KNOTT:km

WAR DEPARTMENT
SAFETY AND SECURITY BRANCH
SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT
100 McALLISTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

**RECLASSIFIED TO
RESTRICTED**

Safety and Security Branch
Office of the Chief of Ordnance

IN REPLY REFER TO

SFD No. 660.913

AIR MAIL

May 11, 1943

SUBJECT: Day & Night Manufacturing Company, Azusa Plant, California

TO: Director of Safety
Safety & Security Branch
Office of the Chief of Ordnance
333 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

1. Inclosed herewith find report, in duplicate, covering accident which occurred at subject facility on May 5, 1943, together with newspaper clipping and diagram showing area in the immediate vicinity of the disaster.
2. Photographs taken by the Signal Corps at the scene of the disaster have not yet been received, but will be forwarded Headquarters the moment they are available.
3. At the request of the Engineer in Charge, local office of the Bureau of Mines, copy of this report is being forwarded him.
4. At the request of Capt. H. R. Thielicke, St. Louis Ordnance Region, copy of the report is also being forwarded to him direct.
5. Should other details be desired this office would be pleased to furnish them.

For the Director of Safety:

E. A. Knott

E. A. KNOTT, Chief
Safety & Security Branch

- 3 Incls.
Incl. 1 - Report (in dup.)
Incl. 2 - Clipping
Incl. 3 - Diagram - *W. A. D. C. file*



CONFIDENTIAL

RG 156

E: 687

B: F-136

F: 309.5-43

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 73500

By JLF NARA Date 6/6/01

SAFETY AND SECURITY BRANCH
SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT
100 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California

WOLTERS/hem .
May 11, 1943

RESTRICTED

REPORT OF EXPLOSION

SUBJECT: Explosion of Reject Materiel

FACILITY: Day and Night Manufacturing Company

LOCATION: Pyrotechnic Plant, Near Azusa, Los Angeles County, California

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY: Mr. John B. Wolters, Senior Inspector
Safety and Security Branch
San Francisco Ordnance District
San Francisco, California

W. A. Wilson, 1st Lt., Ord. Dept.
Los Angeles Ordnance Region
Los Angeles, California

This facility, located four miles east of Monrovia, California, was built in 1942 by the Day and Night Water Heater Manufacturing Company for the purpose of assembling and consolidating photo flash M46 bombs.

PLACE OF ACCIDENT: About 5/8 mile north of facility.

DATE AND TIME OF ACCIDENT: 1:15 P. M., May 5, 1943.

TEMPERATURE: 79° exactly at 1:15 P. M.

HUMIDITY: 38 per cent.

NUMBER KILLED: Three.

NUMBER INJURED: None.

PROPERTY DAMAGE: None.

EFFECT ON PRODUCTION: None.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY: There was no indication of any subversive activity.

OTHER AGENCIES CONTACTED: Federal Bureau of Investigation -- Mr. J. R. Manning, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California; Sheriff's Office -- San Dimas, Los Angeles County; Coroner's Office -- Los Angeles, California; Los Angeles Ordnance Region -- Major T. A. L. Loretz, Security Officer, and Major C. W. Clark, Assistant District Chief.

CONFIDENTIAL RESTRICTED

RG 156
E: 687
B: F-116
F: 309.5 -43

DECLASSIFIED
Authority ND 73500
By JVF NARA Date 6/6/8

EXPLOSION AT DAY & NIGHT MFG. CO.

TYPE OF EXPLOSION AND QUANTITIES INVOLVED: 300 pounds photo flash mixed composition for use in M46 bombs.

INVESTIGATION: The following is a resume of the investigation made on the explosion involving the death of three men:

Killed -- HARVEY H. UDELL, age 25, single, Resident Inspector at facility, employed by Los Angeles Ordnance Region and stationed at the plant of the Day and Night Manufacturing Company; residence -- 1440 Gardner Street, Hollywood, California

LUCIUS CORNELIOUS MARTIN, age 24, single, employed by the Day and Night Manufacturing Company as Assistant Storekeeper and Warehouseman; residence -- 233½ Italia Street, Covina, California.

MATTHEW R. SAVAGE, age 38, married, employed by the Day and Night Manufacturing Company as Store House and Material Man; residence -- 115 West Laurel Street, Arcadia, California.

The explosion, which occurred at 1:15 P.M., May 5, 1943, was the result of the above-mentioned three men attempting to dispose of 300 pounds of rejected powder mix consisting of the standard proportions of aluminum and magnesium alloy powder together with potassium perchlorate. The powder was rejected because of excessive "balling" occasioned by the high moisture content in the potassium perchlorate. The potassium perchlorate was taken from several containers into which water had entered during its transport from the eastern manufacturer. The excessive moisture there encountered caused the powder, when mixed with the aluminum and magnesium alloy, to form nodules approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Under the terms of the specifications by which the company has been operating, this condition is cause for rejection of the powder. The powder was mixed during the morning of the day of the accident.

When the condition mentioned above was found to exist, Mr. SAVAGE suggested that the powder be returned to the blending barrel in an attempt to break up the "balling" condition. This being unsuccessful, the Resident Inspector, Mr. UDELL, rejected the powder, and Mr. SAVAGE ordered the powder removed from the fiber container into which it was loaded from the blender and placed into large steel 52-gallon drums. He ordered these drums set aside for disposal at a later time.

Mr. UDELL and Mr. SAVAGE conferred regarding the disposal of the rejected powder in the presence of Mr. GUY, an employee of the Day and Night Manufacturing Company, and Mr. WARNER, Assistant Resident Government Inspector working under Mr. UDELL. Mr. SAVAGE instructed Mr. GUY to load the two steel drums, each containing 150 pounds of the rejected powder, on a Chevrolet pick-up truck together with four additional barrels containing the waste papers which had accumulated at the plant during the previous day and the paper containers into which the potassium perchlorate is packed within the metal drum. The waste also included the scrapings from the blending, weighing and capping buildings from the previous day's operations.

CONFIDENTIAL RESTRICTED

RL 156

E: 687

B: F-116

F: 309.5 -43

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 73500

By JLF NARA Date 6/00

EXPLOSION AT DAY & NIGHT MFG. CO.

Immediately following the lunch hour, Mr. SAVAGE was conversing with Messrs. JAMES, HALL, and GUY, also employees of the Day and Night Manufacturing Company, who questioned the advisability of destroying such a large amount of powder at one time. Mr. SAVAGE stated that he had been in the Marine Corps and that he had read books about explosives and felt qualified to dispose of this large amount of powder. He further stated that he was going to get a long fuze of quickmatch and set off the powder by that method. Mr. UDELL requested that Mr. SAVAGE be sure to pick him (UDELL) up at his office on the way out of the plant with the rejected powder. Messrs. JAMES, HALL and GUY also had asked Mr. SAVAGE if they could accompany him to the rock quarry to witness the destruction of the powder. Mr. SAVAGE permitted them to come and remain at the upper edge of the rock quarry, but refused permission for them to go into the quarry.

Immediately prior to Mr. SAVAGE'S departure from the company grounds with the load of powder and refuse, he was questioned by Mr. BURTON, an employee of the Day and Night Manufacturing Company, as to his authority to destroy the powder. Mr. SAVAGE again reiterated his authority and knowledge for handling the destruction of powder.

At approximately one o'clock, the Chevrolet pick-up truck, driven by Mr. MARTIN, with Mr. UDELL seated in the center and Mr. SAVAGE on the right side, left the plant premises by Irwindale Boulevard, proceeded north to Foot-hill Boulevard, then east approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the entrance to the rock quarry. The road leads approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south again in the direction of the facility to the rim of the quarry. Here, approximately 600 yards from the scene of the explosion, the three witnesses were again requested by Mr. SAVAGE to remain at that point to witness the destruction of the powder.

The Chevrolet pick-up truck then proceeded down into the rock quarry along the southern rim at the bottom of the ramp, the truck was turned around and backed toward the place at which the refuse from the plant is usually burned. The truck was stopped approximately 175 feet from this point. Mr. MARTIN and Mr. SAVAGE then proceeded to empty the drums. The drums of waste paper and sweepings were emptied first and the empty drums replaced on the truck. The first barrel containing the rejected powder was then emptied by Mr. SAVAGE and Mr. MARTIN. Starting at the refuse pile and working toward the truck in a line, the drum was emptied completely when the line was approximately 100 feet from the truck and approximately 75 feet in length. The second drum was then unloaded from the truck and was emptied in a similar manner when the explosion occurred.

At the time of the explosion, Mr. UDELL was standing approximately 75 feet from the other two men in a southeasterly direction and approximately 25 feet from the truck. The two men, MARTIN and SAVAGE, were killed instantly, their bodies being blown to bits. Mr. JAMES and Mr. HALL drove back to the plant to telephone for an ambulance. Mr. GUY ran in an easterly direction to a small house nearby and attempted to gain entrance. When this was impossible, he turned and ran toward the plant, passing the rim of the rock quarry. As he did, he heard Mr. UDELL calling repeatedly for help. He continued to run toward the plant waving his arms, expecting the guard in the tower to see him and send aid. This failing, he continued to the plant, arriving there after Mr. JAMES and Mr. HALL, who had called the ambulance.

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RG 156

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By: JLT/MSA Date: 6/6/66

EXPLOSION AT DAY & NIGHT MFG. CO.

The ambulance arrived at the scene within a relatively short time, and the ambulance attendants removed the remaining clothing from Mr. UDELL'S body and took him to the Covina Hospital. He was still conscious when he arrived at the hospital, and in the presence of the following:

Dr. J. W. Hankins, Dr. C. A. McDowell, Nurse A. McSkimming, Roy Phillips and John White of White's Funeral Home, Azusa, California

made a statement approximately as follows:

"I asked them not to put so much powder down at one time. They put it down anyway. It went off without anybody touching it."

Mr. UDELL died at 7:45 P.M. the evening of the accident, Lt. Wilson and the undersigned being in the room.

The undersigned arrived at the plant approximately one hour after the explosion, Lt. Wilson having reached the plant shortly before. The three witnesses to the explosion, Mr. JAMES, Mr. HALL, and Mr. GUY were questioned by the undersigned; and the above information was thereby obtained. After questioning the witnesses, the undersigned, along with Lt. Wilson and the witnesses, proceeded to the rock quarry, the scene of the explosion, to investigate it.

Arrangements were made with the Signal Corps before proceeding to the scene of the explosion to have their photographers come to the scene of the accident and make photographs of it. Four men of the Signal Corps arrived at the scene about 5:00 P. M., took several pictures as directed, with instructions to forward pictures when completed.

On the day following the accident, Mr. FRED MILLER, Superintendent, and Mr. JACK ROSE, Manager of the Aerojet Company, were questioned. They offered the information that on the morning of the accident an employee of their company, working in the test house located on the north boundary of the Day and Night Manufacturing Company adjacent to the quarry, noticed some smoke rising from the rock quarry. They also stated that at the time of the explosion a locomotive was located on the railroad right-of-way between the test house and the location of the explosion.

In checking the circumstances in connection with this explosion, it appears very evident that the principals disregarded every safety precaution in the most flagrant manner.

1. By the transfer of the materials from the fiber containers to metal drums.
2. By permitting such large quantity of the materiel to be disposed of without proper authority.
3. By the method of attempting to destroy the materiel and not properly checking the area on the bottom of the rock quarry before emptying the drums.

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Authority NND 73500
By JLF NARA Date 6/20/01

EXPLOSION AT DAY & NIGHT MFG. CO.

4. By removing the material from the premises during the absence of General Manager Donald A. Colvin
5. The Los Angeles Ordnance Region established a definite policy for the disposal of rejected materials at this facility. This policy was in accordance with Technical Manual, Ammunition General TM 9-1900, dated July 3, 1942, paragraph 164, page 175.
6. On January 11, 1943, the Resident Inspector stationed at the Day and Night Manufacturing Company plant was advised by letter that any damaged materiel must be handled in accordance with Army Regulations.
7. On January 11, 1943, the Resident Inspector stationed at the Day and Night Manufacturing Company Plant notified Mr. William Zyderfelt, Production Engineer, Los Angeles Ordnance Region, that there was rejected materiel on hand and requested instructions. The Resident Inspector was informed by Mr. Zyderfelt to make a formal request in writing. This was done, and the Los Angeles Ordnance Region proceeded to obtain an authorized method for the disposal of this rejected materiel. Authority was received in a 4th Indorsement from the Chief of Ordnance, O.O. 160/76164, Day and Night, E. ALPER/rh 4709 to basic letter, LAOR 160-1, Day and Night, to the District Chief, San Francisco Ordnance District, dated January 22, 1943. On the 7th Indorsement, authority was received to use the 231st Bomb Disposal Squad in disposing of said materiel. This authorized Squad was used for this purpose and had disposed of all rejected materiel prior to this explosion.

OBSERVATIONS AT SCENE OF EXPLOSION: The bodies of MARTIN and SAVAGE were blown to small bits, the only evidence of identification being the scalp of SAVAGE, which was found approximately 500 feet from the scene of the accident, a hand located about the same distance away, and the bottom of a foot containing a toe. In reconstructing the explosion, the following details were observed:

1. The bodies were scattered over an area of about 1500 feet.
2. The metal drum which was being emptied at the time of the explosion was found in small pieces over the same area.
3. The body of MARTIN was blown in a northeasterly direction and that of SAVAGE in a southeasterly direction. This fact is borne out by the finding of SAVAGE'S scalp (black hair) in a southeasterly direction and the safety shoes of MARTIN. The bottom half of one shoe was found about 50 yards and the upper half of same shoe about 100 yards in a northeasterly direction from the scene of the explosion.
4. Resident Inspector UDELL was standing at a point approximately 75 feet from the scene of the explosion. His body was burned considerably, especially the left side, face, eyes, and hair.

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 73500
By JWF NARA Date 6/04

EXPLOSION AT DAY & NIGHT MFG. CO.

The right leg was fractured between the ankle and knee, the flesh on his hands was badly burned, leaving the bones of the fingers exposed. UDELL'S wrist watch was found approximately 75 feet west of where he was standing and about 25 feet south of the point of explosion. The watch was intact and stopped at 1:15 P.M.

5. Considering the fact that Mr. UDELL suffered to such an extent from the effects of the blast, the Chevrolet pick-up truck, parked approximately 25 feet from him, did not receive any visible damage. The barrels that contained the sweepings and trash along with the steel drum that were emptied by MARTIN and SAVAGE and returned to the truck were still in an upright position in the truck after the explosion.

From the above evidence, several possibilities for the cause of the explosion present themselves.

- ✓ 1. The possibility of static electricity being generated as the aluminum and magnesium alloy was poured from the steel container.
- ✗ 2. Excess heat generated by pouring the metal from the steel container.
- ✓ 3. The possibility of a spark created through the contact of two adjacent stones as the men walked over them.
- ✓ 4. The possibility that some rubbish had been burned at that spot earlier in the day and that live coals still remained on the scene, unnoticed by those involved in the accident.
- ✓ 5. The possibility that a spark from the locomotive was blown into the quarry. The direction of the wind at the time the undersigned inspected the scene makes this reasonable, as the three witnesses stated that when the metal was being poured out of the drums, there was a considerable amount of dust.

The photographs of the scene of the explosion taken by the U. S. Signal Corps will, upon receipt, be marked and a detailed drawing of the area covered by the Day and Night Manufacturing Company, the route of the Chevrolet truck from the facility to the rock quarry, and the rock quarry area, will be forwarded.

See report of investigation...

John B. Wolters
JOHN B. WOLTERS
Senior Inspector

2 Incls.
1 Map
1 Clipping

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RG 156
E: 687
B: F-136
F: 309.5 -43

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 73500
By JVF NARA Date 6/10

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY CARBON COPY AND ADDRESSED TO

KNOTT:km

WAR DEPARTMENT
SAFETY AND SECURITY BRANCH
SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT
100 McALLISTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

RECLASSIFIED TO
RESTRICTED

Safety and Security Branch
Office of the Chief of Ordnance

IN REPLY REFER TO

SFD No. 660.913

AIR MAIL

May 11, 1943

By *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Day & Night Manufacturing Company, Azusa Plant, California

TO: Director of Safety
Safety & Security Branch
Office of the Chief of Ordnance
333 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

1. Inclosed herewith find report, in duplicate, covering accident which occurred at subject facility on May 5, 1943, together with newspaper clipping and diagram showing area in the immediate vicinity of the disaster.
2. Photographs taken by the Signal Corps at the scene of the disaster have not yet been received, but will be forwarded Headquarters the moment they are available.
3. At the request of the Engineer in Charge, local office of the Bureau of Mines, copy of this report is being forwarded him.
4. At the request of Capt. H. R. Thielicke, St. Louis Ordnance Region, copy of the report is also being forwarded to him direct.
5. Should other details be desired this office would be pleased to furnish them.

For the Director of Safety:

[Signature]

E. A. KNOTT, Chief
Safety & Security Branch

- 3 Incls.
Incl. 1 - Report (in dup.) *leg. with 1111 R*
Incl. 2 - Clipping
Incl. 3 - Diagram - *1/2 & 1/2 file*



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RG 156
E: 682
B: F-116
F: 309.5 -43

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 73500
By JLF NARA Date 6/20/01

Day & Night Mfg. Co.,
Monrovia, Calif.
5-5-43

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY CARBON COPY AND ADDRESSED TO

TO INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION
IN REPLYING REFER TO

ATTENTION OF
SPOGU

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
SAFETY AND SECURITY BRANCH
333 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, 1, ILL.

21 August 1943

Subject: Explosion Of Rejected Material

To:

1. The following abstract is submitted for your action if applicable. The action recommended is considered necessary for safe operation in handling of the subject mentioned. The statements are based on information received in this office and are in no way to be considered determination of facts or the opinion of other investigating officers or boards of investigation.

2. Any changes in operation or production which may be necessitated by these instructions must be brought to the attention of the next higher operating echelon.

ABSTRACT REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT

PLACE: Burning Ground
TIME: 1:15 P.M.
AGENCY: Rejected Photoflash mixed composition
ITEM MANUFACTURED: M 46 Photoflash Bombs

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT INVOLVED:

Several drums of waste paper and sweepings, approximately three hundred (300) pounds of rejected photoflash mixed composition (in two 52-gallon drums) were involved. This composition was rejected because the potassium perchlorate had become wet during shipment to the facility, and caused excessive "balling" in the composition mixing process.



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By NARA Date 6/20/97

DETAIL OF OPERATION:

The drums of waste paper and sweepings and the two drums of reject composition were placed on a pick-up truck and hauled to the burning ground. The truck was stopped approximately 175-feet from the point at which trash was usually burned. The trash was emptied first, and the empty drums replaced on the truck by two men. These men next emptied the drums of reject composition in such a manner as to leave two thin lines of composition extending along the ground for 75-feet — starting at the refuse pile and working toward the truck so that each drum was emptied completely when the line was approximately 100-feet from the truck. The explosion occurred as the last drum of reject composition was emptied on the ground.

NATURE OF INJURIES:

a. Number of Fatalities: Two men were killed instantly. One man, who was 100-feet from the explosion, was critically injured, receiving severe burns, and later died.

CAUSE:

Several possible causes of the explosion are as follows:

a. Static electricity generated as the composition was poured from drums.

b. Sparks created by stones on the ground as the men walked over them.

c. Live coals, left from previously burned rubbish, may have ignited the composition.

d. Sparks emitted from the stack of a railroad locomotive standing nearby.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORRECTION:

1. Destruction of M 46 Photoflash Bombs should be accomplished by competent personnel in a manner prescribed in Ordnance Safety Manual No. 7224, paragraph 66 e. The loose composition should be destroyed by burning in accordance with paragraph 66 a in quantities of five pounds or less each if practicable.

By order of the Chief of Ordnance:

Crosby Field

Crosby Field
Colonel, Ord. Dept.
Assistant Director of Safe

1450

DISTRIBUTION: "N"

- 2 -

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E: 687

B: F-136

F: 309.5 -43

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: NND 73500

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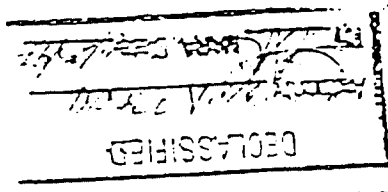
C.B. No. 15-61-GX-OC

Volume II, Part 4

1 July - 30 September, 1943

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R E S T R I C T E D



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production was made at the request of Roll-Away since the company felt its facilities would be used more profitably in a larger production schedule.

(1) The Ammunition Branch believed Roll-Away could produce 60,000 to 75,000 units per month.

5. 30 July through 5 August 1943.

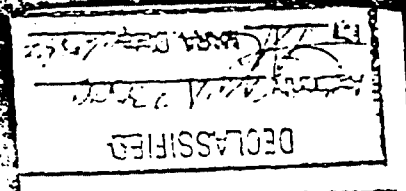
a. During this period the Board of Awards made an award to Chemurgic Corp., Richmond, Calif. (supplement to Contract W-883-Ord-3018) for an additional quantity of 12,000 Flare, Aircraft, Parachute, AN-M26; unit price, \$38.595; total value, \$463,140. Delivery was to be at the rate of 2,000 per month, January through June, 1944.

6. 6 August through 12 August 1943.

a. The Board of Awards approved two awards during the week. These were:

(1) Day and Night Manufacturing Co., Monrovia, Calif. (supplement to Contract W-883-Ord-2701) for grinding Barium Nitrate for Bomb, Photoflash, M46. The total value of the contract was \$1,250.

(2) L. R. Teeple Co., Portland, Ore., an emergency award on the critical item, Fuze, Bomb, Nose, AN-M120 (Contract W-04-200-Ord-3) for 300,000 fuzes at an approximate price of \$2.75 each, plus machine tools with accessories and freight at approximately \$20,000. The



W-883-Ord-3002) to \$1.125 per pound, commencing with deliveries made on and after 1 September, as against the then existing contract price of \$1.2089. This brought their price in line with Eastern prices, which had recently been reduced to an average of \$1.10 to \$1.12. This made Sunset's price look favorable since freight had to be paid on the yarn which came from Eastern sources.

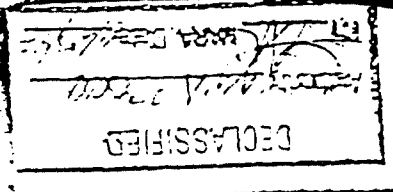
8. 20 August through 26 August 1943.

a. The Board of Awards approved the following five awards during this period:

(1) Day and Night Manufacturing Co., Monrovia, Calif., for 195,000 Signal, Ground, Amber Star, Parachute, M21A1 (Contract W-04-200-Ord-11); unit price, \$1.96 total value, approximately \$328,200. All deliveries were to be completed on or before 31 December 1943.

(2) Northwest Metal Products, Inc., Kent, Wash., for 26,000,000 Clip, Cartridge, Caliber, .30, M1, (supplement to Contract W-883-Ord-2738); unit price, \$0.034 for a maximum contract value of \$897,000. Deliveries were to be at the rate of 1,000,000 in January, 1944; and 5,000,000 per month, February through June, 1944.

(3) Automotive Reconstruction War Industries, Los Angeles and Bakersfield, Calif., (supplement to Contract W-883-Ord-2868) were allowed a lump sum payment of \$12,356



11. 10 September through 16 September.

a. During this week nine Ammunition Branch awards were made:

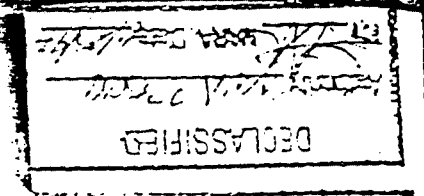
(1) Day and Night Manufacturing Co., Monrovia, Calif. (supplement to Contract W-883-Ord-2701) for additional 400 Photoflash Bombs; unit price, \$12.2775; total value, \$4,911.

(2) Inland Steel Container Co., Richmond, Calif., for 945 Drum, Steel, 55 gallon, 18 gage (Contract W-04-200-Ord-63); unit price, \$3.30; total value, \$3,118.50.

(3) Irving and Co., Portland, Ore., a supplement for extra charges (on Contract W-883-Ord-2942) to cover increase in unit price on Parachute Units (Complete) for 23 pounds, M72, Fragmentation Bomb, necessitated by a mandatory change order from M40 to M72 design; total value, \$14,520.

(4) Cole of California, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., a supplement for extra charges (on Contract W-883-Ord-2941) to cover increase in unit price on Parachute Unit (Complete) for 23 pounds, M72, Fragmentation Bomb, necessitated by a mandatory change order from M40 to M72 design; total value, \$4,410.

(5) Jantzen Knitting Mills, Portland, Ore. (supplement to Contract W-883-Ord-2945) for an additional



(2) In order to alleviate the shortage of stamped heads, the company placed an order for heads with the American Stove Co., Harvey, Ill. (6 August 1943). However, that company had experienced some trouble with their dies and so they did not begin production until 25 August.

j. In August, 1943, the Day and Night Manufacturing Co., Monrovia, Calif., had an acceptance of 2,246 Bomb, Photo Flash, M46 (Contract W-883-Ord-2701). This was on a schedule of 5,000.

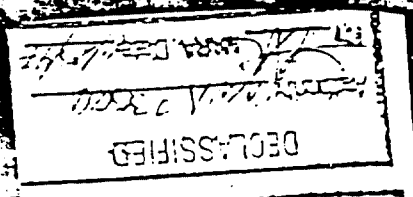
(1) The shortage of production in the plant was due entirely to the failure of Government Free Issue material to arrive.

k. In August, 1943, Norris Stamping and Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif., produced 69,075 Case, Cartridge, 4.7", Brass (Contract W-883-Ord-2778) instead of the scheduled 40,000.

(1) The reason for this overproduction was that the brass for the Navy 6" case to be manufactured by Norris did not arrive, so the company continued to produce the Army 4.7".

(2) However, there was to be no Army production in September as all their efforts would be expended in producing the case for the Navy.

m. During the same month Norris manufactured only



Cole of California, Los Angeles, Calif.
(Contract W-883-Ord-2941)

179%

Security Parachute & Equipment Co., Oakland, Calif.
(Contract W-883-Ord-2940)

171%

Irving and Co., Portland, Ore.
(Contract W-883-Ord-2942)

112%

Jantzen Knitting Mills, Portland, Ore.
(Contract W-883-Ord-2945)

93%

Lowman, Inc., Bellingham, Wash.
(Contract W-883-Ord-2951)

(approx.) 50%

(a) Captain Manning also reported that Lowman had overcome the setback of their move from Seattle to Bellingham, Wash., and production was rapidly gaining.¹⁶

(b) Jantzen was still not using a sufficient number of personnel.

G. The Bomb, Photoflash, M46, produced by the Day and Night Manufacturing Co., Fontrovia, Calif. (Contract W-883-Ord-2701), was put on the critical list for September. This was caused by the inability of the Government to furnish potassium chlorate. Barium nitrate was substituted for the potassium chlorate with the result that production was delayed while the change was being made.

(1) Day and Night Manufacturing Co. managed to end the month on schedule, but this was disappointing to the San Francisco Ordnance District since the article was

16. Lowman had been forced to make this move by order of the War Manpower Commission because Seattle had been declared a critical labor area.

critical and since the only limiting factor at Day and Night was boxes.

h. In September 1943, the San Francisco Ordnance District overproduced the Bomb, Practice, 100 pounds, M38A2, by approximately 15 percent. This was particularly gratifying since the bomb was on the critical list.

(1) Hammer-Bray Co., Ltd., Oakland, Calif., one of the producers of this item (Contract W-883-Ord-2690), overproduced by approximately 15 percent on a schedule of 75,000.

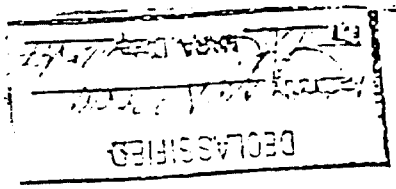
(2) Fentron Steel Works, Bellingham, Wash., also producing the bomb (Contract W-883-Ord-2992), were unable to overcome the handicap of their move from Seattle to Bellingham and fell short about 25 percent on their production estimate, which was for 21,000 units.¹⁷

i. In September 1943, Hiller Industries, Berkeley, Calif., producing the Fin Assembly for Shell, 81 mm., M56 and M57 (Contract W-883-Ord-3054), produced nothing on a schedule of 1,000.

(1) The company's difficulty was in the casting of the die.

j. Fraser & Johnston Co., San Francisco, Calif.,

17. This move was also instituted by the orders of the War Manpower Commission to get manufacturing concerns away from Seattle, a critical labor area, and into Bellingham, a non-critical labor area.



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SAN FRANCISCO ORDINANCE DISTRICT
LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE
(Original)

Volume IV

History

From 1 July to 30 September 1943

26156
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b. Fuze, Bomb, Nose, M1-26-A1, July 13, 1943.

Domestic Mfg. Co.
Link Anderson, Inc.
Western Gear Works
Standardized Aircraft, Inc.
Poulsen & Narden, Inc.
Pacific Screw Products Corp.
O'Keefe & Merritt Co.
National Machine Products
H. M. Thermo Control
McClatchie Mfg. Co.
General Controls Co.
Automatic Screw Machine Co.
General Products Co.
Diamond Tool Co.
American Screw Products Co.
Homer T. Seale
Gilfillan Bros., Inc.
Lights, Inc.

c. Bomb, Chemical, 100 lb., (610,000, July 13, 1943.

Day & Night Mfg. Co.
Utility Fan Co.
Thermador Electrical Mfg. Co.

d. Charge, Propelling, Dummy, M-3, 105mm Howitzer,
M2 & M2-A1, (23,000), July 17, 1943.

National Automotive Fibers
West Coast Bag Co.
National Auto Fabrics Mfg. Co.

e. Fin Assembly for Bomb, A.P., 600 lb., M62, July 22, 1943.

U. S. Porcelain Enamel Co.
Fabricated Products Co.
M & D Display Mfg. Corp.
Medearis Oilwell Supply Co.
Pressteel Corp.

2. During the month of July, Mr. Miner Chipman, the
Region's Administrator for Smaller War Plants, made an extended
survey of the Smaller War Plants problem in the Los Angeles area.

securing delivery of metal components delayed production. A partial shipment of containers was received on July 24, 1943. At that time 10,000 canopies had been completed, and rigging to metal adapters was started, continuing at a retarded schedule pending delivery of more containers.

a. The facility was in full production by the end of August, deliveries of metal component parts having been satisfactory.

b. Although only scheduled to produce 5,000 units for September, this facility actually doubled that production, producing as many as 1,000 parachutes a day.

(1) The contractor announced that he was able to produce 80,000 chutes a month, predicated upon receipt of adequate shipments of raw material.

12. Cotton Products Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., Contract W-883-Ord-3079, for 450,000 pounds of Wiping Cloth @ \$0.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -- total value of contract \$69,750. This facility shipped the 75,000 pounds scheduled for August, 1943, and was scheduled to ship 150,000 pounds in September. The September schedule was completed with the final shipment of 150,000 pounds of wiping cloths on September 28, 1943.

13. Day & Night Mfg. Co., Monrovia, Calif., Contract W-883-Ord-2701 Bomb, Photoflash, T13, M46 Barium Nitrate & Allotment -- 50,000 Bombs and 70,000 pounds of Nitrate. Total value of contract \$611,335.38.

a. In July, 1943, production was curtailed due to lack of Government Issued Barium Nitrate.

(1) On July 12, 1943, the facility was forced to stop production altogether.

(2) A carload of Barium Nitrate was received on July 15, 1943, which permitted resumption of a limited production schedule.

b. In August, 1943, the facility obtained sufficient material for several months' production, but the Barium Nitrate received did not meet the granulation requirements.

(1) The contractor was notified that a grinding machine would be shipped to his plant on Government contract to remedy this granulation difficulty.

c. In September the facility was in full production; but a load of steel was tied up in the Pacific Electric Freight Yards by a transportation workers' strike and due to lack of steel for bomb bodies production curtailment was forced on the facility.

d. On August 21, 1943, the Day & Night Mfg. Co. was awarded a new contract (W-04-200-Ord-11) for 195,000 Ground Signals. Construction of the necessary buildings and purchase of the necessary equipment commenced at once. The contract schedule called for production to start in October, 1943, with production of 35,000 signals that month.

14. Electrical Engineering & Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., Contract W-741-Ord-18168 for 1,017 Electrical Motors. Unit Price \$40. Total Value of contract \$40,680. This facility had all material required to produce the 250 motors scheduled for September, 1943,

SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT
LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE
(Original)

Volume V

History

From 1 October to 31 December 1943

PC 156
E: 646
A: A-512

13,000 during October in spite of its intermittent shutdowns.

3. Day & Night Mfg. Company, W-883-Ord-2701, for the manufacture of Bomb, Photoflash, M46, was scheduled to produce 6,000 units for the month of October. The Office of the Chief of Ordnance notified Mr. Donald Colvin, Manager of Day & Night, that an amendment would be issued to its present contract for an additional 3,500 units. It was instructed, further, that the entire contract, together with its amendments, must be completed by the 15th of December in order that proper ballistic tests can be made so that the contract could be cleaned up by the 31st of December. The schedule was then set for 7,500 units for October, and this schedule was met.

a. Day & Night Mfg. Company, W-04-200-Ord-11, for 195,000 Signal, Ground, Amber Star, Parachute, M21A1, has completed its construction of the necessary buildings and is busily installing its equipment. It is expected that the facility will be in production sometime around the 10th of November. The reason it will not be able to produce until that date is because its sub-contractors have, to date, been unable to fulfil its purchase orders. Upon investigation it was found that Day & Night was the last contractor to receive the official notice that its contract was in force. This facility, therefore, when placing its purchase orders, was at a disadvantage by being at the bottom of the list.

4. General Water Heater Corporation, W-883-Ord-2851, for the manufacture of Box, Ammunition, Cal. .50 M2, was scheduled to produce 60,000 units during October by the Small Arms Branch. This

will be completed for November. The contractor requested that it be permitted to purchase two new 103 Grant Spinning Machines which were to be used in crimping the closing discs into the rear end of the shell. This office, however, turned down the request, and obtained the equipment from the list of available Government owned equipment, thereby making the necessary arrangements for leasing said machines.

2. Cole of California, Inc., W-883-Ord-2941, for the manufacture of Parachute Units for Bomb, Fragmentation, M72, was scheduled to produce 12,000 parachute units during November. Sufficient material was on hand to enable them to produce the above amount. Facility was notified by this office that it must keep its cut material in accordance with regular scheduled production, and that it would be held responsible for any excessive cut material it may have on hand. Although many requests were made for the necessary sprinkler system for the protection of Government owned material, each one of the requests was denied by the W.P.B. Office in Washington. This denial was based upon the fact that installation of the sprinkler system would only be permitted in plants on critical war items.

3. Day & Night Mfg. Company, W-883-Ord-2701, for the manufacture of Bomb, Photoflash, M46, was scheduled to produce 3,500 units during the month of November. During this month, this office advised facility to shut down its mixing operations for several days due to the low humidity which was below the safety factor. Facility will complete its contract sometime in the middle of

December, and unless a new contract for a similar item is received, the entire plant will be shut down. This would result in the loss of competent, trained men. No difficulties are anticipated by this office between now and the completion of this contract.

4. Day & Night Mfg. Company, W-04-200-Ord-11, for 195,000 Signal, Ground, Amber Star, Parachute, M21A1, completed the installation of its equipment. 30 Signals were completed for its ballistics, which were forwarded to Jefferson Proving Ground. The facility was notified, however, that the ballistic test was not successful. No production will be expected from this facility for the month of November.

5. General Water Heater Corporation, W-883-Ord-2851, for the manufacture of Box, Ammunition, Cal. .50 M2, was scheduled to produce 55,000 units during the month of November. It did not produce any units during the first 10 days of November. On the 10th day of November, the facility completed the installation of its new submerging test tank which was mandatory in its new method of testing its completed units. Upon the installation of this tank, the facility immediately went into production, and will produce approximately 50,000 units for November, in spite of the delays it suffered due to the mandatory changes it received. On 26 November 1943, it was again notified that a new mandatory change was in effect. This change makes it necessary for the facility to over-produce sufficient number of covers in order for it to stop its press long enough to alter the cover dies.

The latest District office organizational charts indicate that the Regional Offices are under the Industrial Division of San Francisco Ordnance District. Because this office is in a lower echelon of the Industrial Division, San Francisco Ordnance District, the Production Division nomenclature was changed to Production Branch, Los Angeles Regional Office.

Ammunition Branch

1. Automatic Screw Machine Company. W-883-Ord-3072, Projectile Ball, 20MM, Hispano Gun. This office received authorization to accept 240,000 Projectiles for December. Facility received the Grant Noiseless Spinning Machine, Model 103, for fastening closing discs in rear of shell. This machine was transferred from Detroit Ordnance District, and leased to above company.

2. Cole of California, Inc. W-883-Ord-2941, Parachute Units for Bomb, Fragmentation, M72. Facility was scheduled to produce 13,000 units for December, but due to lack of metal containers, it was unable to pack the parachute units into said containers. The reason for the shortage of containers is that it received several shipments from General Metals, but was unable to use these containers since the paint did not meet the specifications.

3. Day & Night Mfg. Company. W-883-Ord-2701, Bomb, Photo-flash, M46. Company was scheduled to produce 5,846 units for December, which completed its contract. Its production was curtailed for approximately 10 days due to lack of arming wire assemblies. This is a Government Issued item, and although several

requests had been made by this office, the arming wire assemblies were not shipped until the facility was shut down.

4. Day & Night Mfg. Company. W-04-200-Ord-11, 195,000 Signal, Ground, M21A1. Facility was scheduled to produce 35,000 signals for December. Its production was held up due to ballistic failures and lack of stabilizing parts. On 27 December 1943, it finally received approval on its ballistics, and production commenced. Approximately 1,500 signals were produced, and production again was stopped until these units, representing the initial production lot, are accepted. This office further notified Day & Night Mfg. Company that it must submit a new production schedule for this contract.

5. General Water Heater Corporation. W-883-Ord-2851, Box, Ammunition, Cal. .50 M2. The production of the facility was cut down to 40,000 units for December. This production has been met. It received permission from the Chief of Ordnance through SFD to sell approximately 50,000 rejected boxes.

6. The Lippey Company. W-04-200-Ord-125, Rayon Cordage - Type "A", 160,000 lbs. Lippey was given a contract for 32,000 lbs. per month, and was curtailed to 15,000 lbs. per month. Its total production will be assigned to Cole of California.

7. Norris Stamping & Mfg. Company. W-883-Ord-2629, Case Cartridge, 3" MKII M2B1 Steel. Approximately 300,000 cases were produced for December, and it is expected that approximately 350,000 cases will be produced for January 1944.

8. Norris Stamping & Mfg. Company. W-883-Ord-2778, Cartridge

Executive Officer, wrote: "The Chemurgic Corporation has already surveyed and allocated, so that your work is on file for such as you might be able to produce." (File SPOB 300.12)

4 Colonel Horton wrote to the Office of the Chief Ordnance on September 20, 1940, requesting information as to whether much potassium chlorate and potassium perchlorate was to be used by the Ordnance Department.

a. The reason given for this inquiry was that the Chemurgic Corporation was seriously considering the manufacture of these chemicals for their own uses, and if there were a likelihood of a demand by the Ordnance Department, the possibility would probably formulate plans in such a manner as to provide for increased production at some future time.

b. In reply by airmail under date of October 2, 1940, Major C. V. Holmes, Assistant, Office of the Chief of Ordnance advised:

(1) "It is estimated that approximately 15,500 pounds of potassium chlorate and 27,000 pounds of potassium perchlorate will be required each month to maintain an army of 2,000,000 men in the field.

(2) "Attention is invited to the fact that the Ordnance Department normally does not procure this material as such, but it is required in prior and hydrochloric compositions."

(SPOB/asm October 2, 1940, File SPOB 301.7301).

Corkin

HISTORICAL REPORT

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE

SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT

PRODUCTION BRANCH

1 JANUARY 1944 to 31 JANUARY 1944

Administrative Section

Captain John H. Manning reported for duty 11 January 1944, in accordance with paragraph 9, ASR, Office of Chief of Ordnance.

S. O. 296, and was appointed Chief of the Production Branch, vice

Mr. William Zydervelt.

The civilian personnel was increased by the transfer to the

Production Branch of two employees from other LAR assignments.

Miss Ruth Myers - Clerk-stenographer

Mr. Edwin C. Lawler - Associate Inspector

Miss Myers has been assigned as secretary to Captain Manning.

Mr. William Zydervelt, until recently Assistant Chief of the

Production Branch, terminated his services with this office 27-

February 1944.

Effective 1 January 1944, the administration of the Industrial

Relations and the Fuel & Power Sections was transferred from the

Production Branch to the Industrial Office. Those sections are

represented by Mr. S. E. Critchfield, Chief, and Miss Nina Adorian,

Secretary.

Because of the above changes, the personnel of the Production Branch is now Captain J. H. Manning, Chief of the Production Branch, and 11 civilian employees.

Ammunition Branch

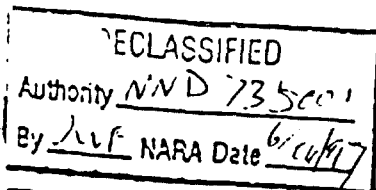
Automatic Screw Machine Company. W-883-Ord-3072, Projectile Ball, 20MM, Hispano Gun. Facility completed all of its first operations and will complete all operations about 10 February 1944, thereby completing its contract.

Cole of California, Inc. W-883-Ord-2941, Parachute Units for Bomb, Fragmentation, M72. Facility was able to produce its scheduled 14,000 parachute units.

Day & Night Mfg. Company. W-04-200-Ord-11, 195,000 Signal, Ground, M21A1. Facility was scheduled to produce 35,000 signals for January. Production was shut down 19 January due to Mr. Kerr, Inspection Division, SFD, instructing this office that the parachutes used by the facility were not acceptable. Mr. Kerr was informed that this office was of the opinion that the chutes were in accordance with drawings. The production engineer assigned to the plant pointed out the fact that Mr. Kerr's interpretation of a half hitch was a slip knot, and that the half hitch used by Day & Night was correct. Mr. Kerr informed the facility that his decision was final, that none of the parachutes could be used. The facility then called the Integration Committee and was informed by the Officer-in-Charge, Captain Bornemann, that Day & Night should inform this office that

as long as the knot met the 4 lb. pull test, it did not matter what knot was used, and to bear in mind that the item being produced was a critical one. The Committee further informed Day & Night that it would send its key inspector to Los Angeles immediately to investigate the situation. The decision finally rendered by Washington, OCO, was that the method of tying knots of parachute cords was correct. The factory resumed operations on 28 January 1944.

General Water Heater Corporation. W-885-Ord-2851, Box, Ammunition, Cal. 40 M2. Facility was unable to produce any units during the month of January. Its production lines were shut down because this office, after making an analysis of the gaskets, found that it was unable to accept the gaskets used, since it did not meet the specifications. A thorough investigation was made by this office through several rubber chemical engineers, and it was found that the specifications drawn for the gaskets could not be met commercially. U. S. Tire & Rubber Company, Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, and gasket manufacturers recommended by the Committee, namely Felt Products Corporation and F. D. Farnam, also notified Ordnance that the specifications could not be met. It also stated that Johnson Rubber Company made gaskets which were acceptable by other districts, but it was subsequently proven by this office, and possibly by other offices, that Johnson was not meeting the specifications ~~as tests~~ as tests were conducted by various districts at the request of Captain Farquharson, Officer-in-Charge of the Committee. In view of the manner in which the Sub-Office and the



REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



RESTRICTED
NATION BUREAU for INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION
927 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W. - WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND HEALTH REPORT

Date of inspection 2/24/44

Name of plant DAY & NIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.-
Location of plant Monrovia, California
Principal raw material Steel sheet, bar & strip
War products Aircraft parts, shell & bomb casings
Number of employees on each shift—1st 319 2nd 108 3rd 14
Usual product Water heaters
Percentage of total production 85 %

SAFETY ITEMS	Check U S	SAFETY ITEMS	Check U S
A. SAFETY ORGANIZATION		G. MECH. AND PHYS. SAFEGUARDING	
1. Interest and participation of management in safety	*	1. Machinery, Tools, processes, etc.	*
2. Safety direction	*	2. Electrical equipment (transmission lines, grounds, etc.)	*
3. Plant inspection	*	3. Building equipment (stairs, platforms, floors, etc.)	*
4. Safety committees	*	4. General maintenance of—	
5. General effectiveness of safety organization	*	a—Structures, machinery, hand tools	*
B. SELECTION, TRAINING AND PLACEMENT		b—Elevators, hoists, conveyors, trucks, etc.	*
1. Safety attitude of employees	*	c—Boilers, stills, pressure vessels	*
2. Selection based on fitness for work	*	d—Ventilation, illumination, sanitation	*
3. Safety training before placement	*	5. General safeguarding and maintenance	*
4. Safety education	*	H. SAFETY PROMOTION AND EDUCATION	
5. General selection, training and placement	*	Safety bulletins, contests, general safety education	*
C. SHOP SUPERVISION		I. FIRST AID AND MEDICAL FACILITIES	
General supervision, including investigation of accidents by foremen	*	General facilities for first aid and medical treatment	*
D. EMPLOYEE WORK PRACTICES		J. ACCIDENT RECORDS AND REPORTS	
General enforcement, safety and health practices	*	1. Preparation of Supervisors report of accident investigation	*
E. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE AND HEALTH CONTROL		2. Submittal of Monthly Injury Summary Report	*
Control of dust, fumes, vapors, etc.	*	3. General maintenance of accident reports and statistics	*
F. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT		K. COMPOSITE RATING	
1. Provision of required equipment	*	Accident prevention and health	*
2. Use of equipment	*		
3. Care and maintenance	*		
4. General use and care	*		

L. INTERRUPTION OF PRODUCTION AND SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Power supply reliability	*	6. Unauthorized entry prevention	*
2. Availability of alternate supply NONE	*	7. Unauthorized interdepartmental travel	*
3. Machinery upkeep	*	8. Control of serious fire, explosion and panic hazards to life	*
4. Vital machine spare parts on hand	*	9. Exit facilities (capacity, location, etc.)	*
5. Operations arranged to prevent bottlenecks	*		

* U—Unsatisfactory (Poor or Fair); S—Satisfactory (Good or Excellent)
In making comments or listing recommendations use "Section Letter" and "Item Number" as shown above, as "A-1", "C" "F-2", et

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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3/3/44

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2/22/44
HKS

Historical Report - HISTORICAL REPORT

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE
The Teletype Unit reports the following for the month
of March: SAN FRANCISCO ORDINANCE DISTRICT

MAIL AND RECORD SECTION
Incor. At. Br. Network Teletype 315
1 MARCH TO 31 MARCH 1944
Incorporated into the

The number of personnel in Mail and Record Section during March was augmented by employment of Miss Anne C. Bonjean to fill the vacancy left in the Stenographic Coordinating Unit when Missy Sophia Myer was transferred to Captain Walter E. Rutledge's office in February.

The files of the Resident Inspectors at Bray Optical Company and Shell Oil Company were transferred to Mail and Record Section as those stations were permanently closed during March. The Resident Inspector at Day and Night Manufacturing Company also transferred his files on completed contract W-883-Ord-2701, Bomb, Photoflash, M46, to this Section.

The following completed contract files were forwarded to the District Office:

W-883-Ord-2549 Vortex Mfg. Co. - Cleaners, Bracket

W-883-Ord-2553 Food Machinery Corp. - Design and Manufacture of Amphibian Light Tank, T10

W-883-Ord-2593 Vard, Inc. - Optical Elements, M3, Binoculars

W-883-Ord-2601 Lights, Inc. - Instrument Lights, M10

Thirty-one new contract files and two lease contract files were opened during March.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY CARBON COPY AND ADDRESSED TO

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
WAR DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES ORDNANCE REGION

435 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

IN REPLY REFER TO
LAR 314.7-1
Production Branch

Manning:RM

31 March 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: Historical Section, San Francisco Ordnance District
Thru: Col. E. J. Fratis

SUBJECT: Production Branch - Historical Report - for the Week
Ending 25 March 1944

PRODUCTION:

1. Utility Trailer Company, W-04-200-Ord-206, Ammunition Trailers. A. J. Bayer Company delivered the ammunition racks at Utility on Saturday, 25 March. Utility are spending Sunday installing the racks in the trailer to be available for checking and trial run Monday and Tuesday next week. This office has written to Mr. Brower, Detroit Ordnance District, for shipping dates and forecasts on Budd wheels and Austin landing gears, both of which have been frozen by NPS.

a. We received word during the week that Allis-Chalmers will not furnish the pintles and it will be necessary for Utility to find a local source of supply. The initial contact we had with Utility on this matter brought forth the usual comment -- "What can we do?" It was suggested that they contact National Supply Company and any other possible source of forgings and castings, and do the machine work in their own shop. It is believed that Utility will be able to manufacture the pintles in this area with the help of said contractors, however, undoubtedly the unit will cost more than if it had been obtainable through Allis-Chalmers.

2. Utility Trailer Company, W-883-Ord-2927, Forty 6-Ton Trailers had been accepted up to Saturday, 25 March, with seven to be completed before the end of the month. They should have no difficulty accomplishing this and ending the month with a production of forty-seven units, leaving fourteen to be produced in April.

3. Andrew Brown Company, W-28-024-Ord-548 covering enamel. This contractor will ship 27,000 gallons for the month of March, exceeding their production schedule by 7,000 gallons.

4. Clayton Mfg. Company, W-04-200-Ord-141. Contractor has



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MEMORANDUM FOR: Historical Section, SFD - Thru: Col. E. J. Fratis
SUBJECT: Production Branch - Historical Report Manning,rm

17,980 parts packaged for export. Under the authority granted this office on the 10th of February, Clayton will ship 17,980 parts during the month of March, exceeding the schedule by better than 10,000 parts.

5. Clayton Mfg. Company, W-04-200-Ord-204. The five Kerriek cleaners were packed and availability has been filed. We are now awaiting shipping instructions.

6. Electrical Eng. & Mfg. Company, W-11-070-Ord-514. This contractor has shipped 258 motors out of the 500 scheduled for March. Indications are that the remaining 244 will be available for inspection on 30 March.

7. K. W. Mfg. Company, W-884-Ord-2991. The contractor has completed 439,500 clay targets out of a schedule of 500,000 for the month of March.

a. The milling tank sprang a leak and the contractor was shut down for a couple of weeks making repairs; however, no trouble is anticipated in meeting the March schedule.

b. The new molding machine is in process of being completed; however, it is doubtful that this will be done before the 15th of April. It is the opinion of the writer that this machine will not function satisfactorily; however, Mr. Rankin seems to think that it will and is staking his future on its being able to function.

1. There are several features regarding the new machine which the writer does not like. First of all, the suspension of the multiple dies is entirely too flimsy; secondly, the machine has been built on the principles of plastic injection machines and it is not believed that this will work satisfactorily on the materials out of which clay targets are being made and that the breakage as a result of the method of suspension will be excessive. It is the writer's opinion that somebody sold Mr. Rankin a bill of goods and only experience will prove this to be correct.

8. Cole of California, W-883-Ord-2941. The contractor will meet his schedule and complete the contract on or before 31 March.

9. Day & Night Flare Corporation, W-04-200-Ord-225. On 25 March notice of acceptance of second pilot lot of the M18A1 Ground Signal was received.

10. Day & Night Flare Corporation, W-04-200-Ord-11. The contractor was delayed several days due to retooling for crimp on signal bodies. To date, approximately 10,000 units have been accepted. It is expected that the contractor will hit between 18,000 and 20,000 units for the month. We can expect no more than 1,000 to 1,500 M18A1's.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Historical Section, SFD - Thru: Col. E. J. Fratis
SUBJECT: Production Branch - Historical Report Manning:rm

11. Norris Stamping & Mfg. Company, W-883-Ord-2629. The contractor was 35,000 units ahead of schedule as of 25 March. Indications are that he will produce between 270,000 and 280,000 as against a schedule of 240,000.

12. Norris Stamping & Mfg. Company, W-883-Ord-2778. Production is 5,000 ahead of schedule for the month and it is estimated that the 70,000 scheduled will be exceeded by a like amount.

13. General Water Heater Company, W-883-Ord-2851. The contractor should have no difficulty meeting their schedule for the month. Instructions have been received to produce 36,000 boxes during both April and May. This can and will be done.

14. U. S. Flare Corporation. It is believed that all schedules will be met at the U. S. Flare Corporation.

a. While on the subject of U. S. Flare Corporation and Day & Night Flare Corporation, we want to take this occasion to bring to the attention of the District Office that considerable uncertainty exists in the minds of both of the contractors due to the various sections of the Ammunition Branch of O.C.O. by-passing the district offices and regional offices in issuing instructions directly to the manufacturers.

b. Mr. Hoyt of U. S. Flare Corporation, in returning from Washington on the 20th of this month, came into our office and advised us that he had received certain instructions from the Engineering Section - Ammunition Branch of O.C.O., as to their production schedules for the months of March and April. These instructions, according to Mr. Hoyt, came from a Mr. Jay Young of the Engineering Section. We politely informed Mr. Hoyt at that time that to the best of our knowledge no instructions had been received in the district offices changing the schedules which had been outlined to us and that we intended to maintain those schedules as received from the district office and that while the Ground Signals were critical we would accept any and all they could produce during the months of March and April and would continue to accept all they could produce so long as the district office advised us that the item was critical,--however, insofar as the aircraft signals were concerned, we had no order to change the schedules given us by the district office - the instructions from the Ammunition Branch in Washington to Mr. Hoyt notwithstanding.

c. This is being brought up at this time since it is my opinion that a good deal of our difficulty in meeting schedules from Day & Night and U. S. Flare is directly a result of this issuing of instructions direct to the contractor and not through proper channels. Neither Mr. Colvin of Day & Night nor Mr. Hoyt of U. S. Flare should, in my opinion, be criticised since experience has proven that in the

MEMORANDUM FOR: Historical Section, SPD - Thru: Col. E. J. Fratis
SUBJECT: Production Branch - Historical Report Manning:rm

majority of instances where verbal instructions are issued to either of these contractors from Washington or from the Integration Committee, that these same instructions eventually are received by the district for transmittal to the contractor; however, there is usually a lapse of time anywhere from one to two weeks between the time that the contractor receives notice of changes in schedules, engineering and design changes, and the time these are received in the district office. The contractor is therefore somewhat hesitant in following through on instructions from the district and the regional office when he has every reason to believe that a change is in the offing. This is true on practically all ammunition and small arms items and has been for some considerable time in the past, and may be true to some extent on items handled by other branches and it is particularly true of pyrotechnic items which have been put out for production while actually still in the development stage.

d. The by-passing of the district office works a particular hardship on the district office as well as on the contractor, especially when the by-passing is done by as many people as in the case of both Day & Night and U. S. Flare.

e. The case of our recent difficulty on acceptance of aircraft signals can be mentioned as typical example of item being put out for procurement and production before development work had been completed. This is evidenced by the fact that Universal Match, subsequent to our placing the contract with U. S. Flare, issued drawings incorporating certain changes in the signal. We were instructed by the Office of Chief of Ordnance to use drawings furnished by Universal Match in making these changes. In preparing these drawings, Universal Match had deviated in some instances from standard procedure in preparing engineering drawings, which resulted in the contractor misinterpreting the drawings and also qualified personnel in this office misinterpreted the same drawings. It can be appreciated that the Drawings & Specifications Section of the Ammunition Branch - OCO, is not sufficiently staffed to keep abreast of the many changes which are made necessary from time to time on ammunition items, and that some of this work must, of necessity, be delegated to the contractor developing the item. However, in so doing, a member of the Engineering Section, or someone duly authorized and familiar with engineering drawings, should review the drawings before they are transmitted to the contractor and see that they are clear and conform to engineering standards -- and above all, they should be transmitted to the district offices who, in turn, should transmit them to the contractors within the district.

f. It is possible that the two contractors in this region, and the regional office itself, may be more at fault than other contractors and other regions; first, because our contractors

MEMORANDUM FOR: Historical Section, 37D - Thru: Col. E. J. Fratis
SUBJECT: Production Branch - Historical Report Manning:rm

maintain very close contact with the Integration Committee and with the Pyrotechnic Engineering Inspection Section - Ammunition Branch - O.C.O., and are personally known to quite a few of the personnel in these various sections who feel that in knowing the contractors as well as they do that they can deviate from normal practice and give them information regarding proposed changes in design, inspection procedure, and schedules, which otherwise might be passed on to the district. Second, the region may have been, and may still be, at fault in not having taken the matter up at an earlier date with the district, pointing out these difficulties and also for sanctioning discussions between the contractor and the Office of Chief of Ordnance without going through the region and the district. We, of course, cannot prohibit the contractors doing this very thing; however, unless some material improvement is noted very quickly we will discourage any such procedure. We cannot discourage the contractor from contacting the Integration Committee which, in itself, is a contractor organization set up for that very purpose of integrating knowledge as well as material to the best possible advantage of the war effort.

15. Frank Rieber, Inc., W-04-200-Ord-13. As of 25 March, Frank Rieber had received in their plant 2,500 lamps of the 10,000 allocated to them from G.E.'s production for the month of March. Rieber was successful in obtaining 2,500 lamps from Herzog, and 1,700 from Lights, Inc. It should be pointed out at this time that the original 10,000 lamps allocated by the Armored Vehicle Fire Control Committee to Rieber was increased to 14,000, leaving a balance of 11,500 yet to come from G. E. for the month of March. Apparently a considerable quantity of these lamps have been shipped but for some reason have not yet arrived.

a. We again take this occasion to wonder why it was that we were never informed of the Herzog Miniature Lamp Works, particularly since for a period of nearly 90 days we were confronted with the shortage of the G. E. 325 Lamp, and upon discovery of Herzog as a source of a similar lamp, we were able to secure deliveries from Herzog of 2,500 lamps in less than 30 days from the placing of an order.

GENERAL:

1. Considerable time has been spent in expediting of materials and tooling to various contractors in the region. The results of expediting, for the most part, has been quite satisfactory. There is still evidence of shortages of certain types of steel; however, the indications are that the shortage is not in raw materials but in productive capacity on sub-assemblies which are specified on various contracts.

HISTORICAL REPORT
LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT
INSPECTION BRANCH
1 APRIL 1944 TO 30 APRIL 1944

A file of inspection directives is being set up in the Branch Office for use of the Regional inspectors in order that they may be informed of latest inspection procedures. All orders, letters of instruction, and similar directives issued by higher authority are being made available for reference.

On 30 and 31 March and 1 April 1944 a representative of this office attended meetings of the Ordnance-Industry Committee for Ground Signals in St. Louis, Missouri. The matter of permitting Day & Night Manufacturing Company to use a continuous crimp on their signal was discussed. No one could say definitely that this crimp was detrimental to the signal except to the extent that it had been considered by Picatinny Arsenal in the original design and was considered inadvisable because it was thought that if the wrong type of aluminum were used a stress area would be set up causing small fractures in and adjacent to the crimp, causing a weakened point. No definite decision was reached regarding acceptance of signals with this 360° crimp pending results of tests conducted at the Proving Ground, Picatinny Arsenal.

...Laughlin in
...Chief of the
...Ordnance at
...Inspection system
...conducting
...records. This facility
...contract for the remanufacture of Government-owned
half-track vehicles.

This office was visited by Captain S. W. Baker and Mr. Brown of the Ordnance-Industry Integration Committee for Ground Signals, and various points of inspection were discussed with them by personnel of this office. The main point in their discussions on inspection was the difference in various component parts that were used by U. S. Flare Corporation and Day & Night Flare Corporation; e.g., the stabilizer assembly used by Day & Night, manufactured by Harvey Machine Company was of a better quality than the stabilizer used by U. S. Flare, manufactured by Quijada Tool Company. They reviewed various details regarding the photometer which is to be used at both plants for measuring the color of the stars. This color analysis will be established as a requirement in place of the chemical analysis; i.e., the contractor can use any chemical analysis he so desires, providing his stars meet the color requirements. The Ordnance inspector will be supplied with filters which may be used as check filters by the contractor. Captain Baker's one objection to inspection on the ground signals was that the inspection leaned too much upon acceptance on a functional basis, rather

than acceptance of the individual component part and its compliance with drawings and specifications. However, the deviations of this kind that he noted in both plants were of a minor nature, ^{and} presumably these defects have had no effect upon the operation of the signals.

Personnel of this office question very much some of the instructions issued by this officer, inasmuch as he recommended and instructed inspection personnel to use gages that were not provided for by gage drawings. These gages differed in design and construction from the gages and drawings furnished by the District Office. However, it is admitted that some of the suggestions for types of gages to be used are a result of a case study of this item made by them (Capt. Baker and Mr. Brown), and this office is of the opinion that if these gages were more desirable than the ones of the present design that the Integration Committee Officer should have taken it up through proper channels and furnished the Districts with new gage drawings.

In establishing inspection procedures in conformance with the Inspection Manuals for the various items, it is found that one fault which is common in all Manuals; namely, that these Manuals provide for too much process inspection which should not be the duties of an Ordnance Inspector stationed at a contractor's plant, and this office has revised these inspection procedures with the approval of the District Office.

Utility Trailer Company is subcontracting to James C. Shaw Manufacturing Company the packaging of sets of spare parts for the M23 Ammunition Trailer, as this company has better facilities for this type of work than Utility.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY CARBON COPY AND ADDRESSED TO

Subject: Weekly ActiWAR DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES ORDNANCE REGION

All of the tags from CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING have been sold.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Manning:rm

IN REPLY REFER TO

NO.

The lease of the two truck fleet (Manning) at Morris has at last been settled to the satisfaction of the office and to the satisfaction of Morris. The description of the lease has been reviewed and approved.

12 May 1944

WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT FOR WEEK OF 1 MAY to 6 MAY

PRODUCTION BRANCH

There continue to be delays in matters requiring the action of the district office. It is hoped that these delays may be eliminated as time goes on.

1. Salvage and Redistribution. We have received authority to secure the services of a Machine Tools Specialist, classification CAF-7, or, in the case of an exceptional man, CAF-8. This authority was granted against a request for a capable man with a CAF rating of 10 or 11. Under Civil Service classifications, it may be that a Machine Tools Specialist cannot rate higher than a CAF-7 or 8; however, this does not help the situation one iota, since Machine Tools Specialists - even in normal times - earn considerably in excess of the above-mentioned rating.

a. It must be remembered that we are competing to some extent with private industry and other Governmental agencies for the services of experienced and qualified men and, in this particular area, we are competing with the aircraft industry.

b. It will not be possible to secure the services of the type of man which is required for our work at such rating as that authorized. The current Machine Tools Specialist is leaving the organization because he can secure more money in other Governmental agencies and in private industry. We might point out that we do not consider the man currently in this position as being qualified for tools the job; nevertheless, he is well qualified for other jobs which will pay him considerably more money.

c. The Redistribution and Salvage Section, in addition to a Machine Tools Specialist, requires an Industrial Specialist to assist them in their work. At the present time, there are four men, including the chief of the section, handling all redistribution and salvage work in this area. They have calls from the 15 districts, as well as various Governmental agencies all over the country for surplus materials and for assistance in acquiring surplus machine tools and materials.

d. The Redistribution and Salvage Section are making a concerted effort to secure the return of all tags attached to Government-owned equipment, which equipment has subsequently been sold. Some success to date has been achieved; however, the matter is being followed up and it is hoped that we may be able to secure all



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Subject: Weekly Activity Report for Week of 1 May to 6 May - Cont'd

is evident that some of them may be obtained from surplus stocks in other districts, as well as our own, and that others must be secured from the machine tool manufacturer. It is believed that the first step to be taken by the commodity branch is to furnish the region with a list of tools that the contractor has requested on his proposal Form M-55, at the same time advising the region what the expected source of the tools requested is, otherwise we are completely in the dark and cannot commence work on proper tooling of the contractor.

e. The subject of the two 2-5/8" DPC Automatic Screw Machines has been discussed in correspondence during the last week but, while on the subject, we want to point out that in all probability a production of 175,000 of these units per month cannot be achieved with three of the subject type machines which is all that we have in sight at this time.

5. The U. S. Flare Corporation has started production on the M-48 Trip Flare. The preliminary firing of the flares at the plant of U. S. Flare has been very satisfactory; the first lot of 551 have been plant accepted and ballistics have been forwarded to the Proving Ground.

a. The Aircraft Signals are on schedule and ballistic acceptances have proven the item to be of satisfactory quality.

b. The Cluster type Signals are progressing satisfactorily with ballistic acceptances showing production problems pretty well taken care of.

c. The Parachute Signals, however, are still giving trouble and we have just received a photostatic copy of a drawing on which fifteen changes were recommended by the Engineering Subcommittee of the Industry Integration Committee at its meeting on 29 April. We are attaching hereto a copy of a letter written by Capt. Baker, officer in charge of the committee, the wording of which definitely points out to the contractor that the current design is faulty. This was admitted by Capt. Baker when he was in this office during the month of April. Effort is being made by the Engineering Section, Office, Chief of Ordnance, to design a satisfactory signal through various changes; this undoubtedly will be accomplished, as has been the case in previous items.

6. The Day & Night Flare Corporation are going through the same trying times on the M21A1 Ground Signal as is U. S. Flare on the M51A1. The Inspection Department, Office, Chief of Ordnance, in conjunction with the Proving Ground, have re-interpreted various phases of the specification covering retest and opening of the chute. The present interpretation of proper opening is that the chute must open within

Subject: Weekly Activity Report for Week of 1 May to 6 May - Cont'd

three seconds from the time that the unit leaves the tube,--otherwise, the signal is considered a failure, even though it may obtain an altitude considerably in excess of the allowable altitude under the specifications and at the same time have a burning rate in accordance with specifications. This is something new and, quite frankly, the contractor and the regional office do not know how to go about packing the chute to insure a positive opening in less than three seconds.

a. On retests of Ground Signals, the former practice was for the contractor to submit twice the original sample, which would be tested under exactly the same conditions as the original sample -- the score of the original sample being completely disregarded insofar as scoring the second sample was concerned. However, this apparently has been changed to the extent that the contractor is required to submit, as usual, double the original sample lot, but the score of the second lot is to be averaged with the score of the first lot to arrive at a final score for the production lot in question. This is contrary to ~~some~~ specifications now incorporated in any of our contracts and results in a quadruple penalty instead of the double penalty of the past.

7. It may be remembered that some time ago the Chicago Telephone Supply Co. complained about the method which the Ordnance Department authorized the soldering of lead wires to the rheostats furnished by the subject company to Frank Rieber and Lights, Inc. They went so far as to say that unless these two companies refrained from clipping the ends off of the leads that they would refuse to deliver rheostats. A copy of the letter from Chicago Telephone Supply Company to Rieber and Lights, Inc. was forwarded to the district office some time ago. In this connection, we want to say that the promised rheostats for the month of May have not yet been received at Frank Rieber, Inc. and we have been sending teletypes to inquire of their whereabouts. To date, we have received no reply; a further follow-up will be made. Rieber may find themselves in a very bad spot unless these rheostats are received in short order.

8. The past week has revealed that considerable more experimental work will have to be done before the design of the Helium Retention Unit is established. We have found that many of the mating parts made according to the drawings do not fit. Apparently the original design, when put together, was found to be unsatisfactory and changes were made in the production of the original models and subsequently the changes were not incorporated into the drawings.

a. Mr. Thiebald of Payne Furnace expects to make a trip to Frankford Arsenal and, in conjunction with the American Gas Association, will endeavor to have the drawings corrected so that Payne will be in position to go into production.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY CARBON COPY AND ADDRESSED TO

ARMY SERVICE FORCES

WAR DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES ORDNANCE REGION

435 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

IN REPLY REFER TO

NO.

Manning:rm

30 May 1944

WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT FOR WEEK 22 MAY TO 27 MAY
PRODUCTION BRANCH

1. Mr. H. G. Austin, of the Artillery-Ammunition Branch of SFD, arrived in the Regional Office on the morning of the 22nd bringing with him from San Francisco a modified Machine Tool Status Report for the Warner Manufacturing Company under contract with the Ordnance Department to produce the M51A3 Fuse. This Machine Tool Report was exactly what we needed and what we had to have in order to proceed with production, planning, and layout for the contractor,--the report being divided into three groups of tools; i.e., first, group of tools to be purchased by the contractor for Government account; second, those to be furnished from surplus stock; third, those to be furnished by the contractor.

a. Mr. Austin reviewed the machine tool status very carefully, after which he went over the drawings with the Warner Manufacturing Company engineers and determined where each component of the fuse was to be produced, labor requirements of the various subcontractors, rate at which the components could be produced, and tools to be used in producing the various components.

b. Mr. Austin's work with Warner on the M51A3 Fuse was so satisfactory that we asked him to review for us the set-up with Lights, Inc. for the M53 Fuse and the M48 Delayed Plunger, inasmuch as these two items were to a great extent subcontracted to various shops who were employing Mr. Austin Elmore as a Consulting Engineer on tooling.

c. In all, we consider Mr. Austin's work extremely satisfactory and his work has given us quite a few ideas on how best to handle prime contracts where subcontracting is quite extensive.

2. Major McGarr, Chief of the Artillery-Ammunition Branch, and Mr. Connella, Negotiator for the same branch, arrived in Los Angeles Friday morning, 26 May, to confer with the Region, Warner Manufacturing Company, and Lt. Col. English - Army representative on the Regional Production Urgency Committee.

a. The Regional Production Urgency Committee, of which



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Subject: Weekly Activity Report for Week 22 May to 27 May - Cont'd

b. Due to the nature of subcontracting which Utility Trailer has engaged in producing the M23 Trailer, we have been able to convince Utility of the necessity of setting up a Production Control System and they now have under way, and practically complete, the Wassell System. The contractor is being urged to secure competent and adequate personnel to keep the system in operation with maximum efficiency. The system will indicate the condition of material flow within any previous 24 hour period. The system is absolutely necessary where subcontracting is as scattered as in this particular case. It only remains to be seen how well the personnel which Utility will employ can keep the system in operation.

7. Payne Furnace & Supply Company, Contract W-04-200-Ord-154. The Payne Furnace & Supply Company are in preparation of a pilot model of the Helium Retention for shipment to the A.G.A. Laboratory at Cleveland, and from there to Frankford Arsenal. An additional unit will be sent to Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester. These two units will be built for the purpose of fit and interchangeability. They will both be accompanied by representatives of Payne Furnace, and - if possible - by Frankford Arsenal personnel.

a. The unit going to Frankford Arsenal will be used as a basis of fixing the design of this unit from which drawings will be prepared. This step should have been taken some months ago, rather than going through the long and laborious process of trying to have drawings changed to come within the requirements of the unit.

8. U. S. Flare Corporation. U. S. Flare is progressing satisfactorily on the M48 Trip Flare; all lots which have to date been sent to the Proving Ground have been accepted.

a. The first lots of the M51A1 Flare, manufactured under the new contract, have been accepted. The production is slow; however, indications are that these parachute signals must be handled slowly and extreme care used in the assembly, if they are to be accepted.

b. There are several lots of M48, M52A1, M51A1 and M22A1 now at U. S. Flare Corporation awaiting the opening of the Los Angeles Proving Ground for testing. It was originally thought that we could set up the proving ground and immediately commence firing signals; however, this impression apparently was erroneous and we are now advised that we should pick two ballistic samples,--one to be sent to Southwestern Proving Ground, the other to be fired here, after which the results of the two proving grounds will be checked to determine the accuracy and, if satisfactory, then the Los Angeles Proving Ground will be qualified to accept the signals.

c. It is also our understanding that quite probably a qualifying officer will be sent to Los Angeles from one of the proving grounds - after which, the Los Angeles Proving Grounds will be qualified if it is determined that the personnel are capable of conducting the firing according to approved methods.

Subject: Weekly Activity Report for Week 22 May to 27 May - Cont'd

9. Day & Night Flare Corporation. The above comments regarding U. S. Flare apply equally to the Day & Night Flare Corporation insofar as the M18 Cluster is concerned. Day & Night are very slowly reworking some of the M21A1 Parachute Signals; however, none of these are apparently ready for proofing.

a. There are several lots ready at Day & Night Flare Corporation's plant for proofing. The last information, to the effect that these will be proofed by Los Angeles and Southwestern, necessitates shipment of ballistic samples of all of these lots to Southwestern.

10. The Redistribution & Salvage Section are inspecting all tools coming into the Elmore Engineering Company and the Warner Manufacturing Company as they arrive from their various sources. Reports will be prepared and forwarded on to San Francisco as they are completed.

11. Procurement activities, during the past week, centered about the M20A1 Booster. The changing of this item from bar stock to forging has limited, to a great extent, the facilities which can handle the item under the most recent mandatory change.

a. The Harvey Screw Machine Company is the most likely prospect who are in a position to convert 12 Greenly machines from automatic screw machines to automatic checking machines. Unfortunately, however, their plant is located in the Long Beach area which is the most critical labor area in Southern California. Mr. Harvey is looking into the advisability of moving this plant, or certain parts of it, into Los Angeles or into some less critical area, with the thought of taking on this job. The prospects, however, are definitely against the placing of this item in the Los Angeles area, due primarily to the two above mentioned causes; namely, manpower, and the mandatory change requiring the use of forging rather than bar stock.

6 Incls.
Incl. 1 - Memo by Mackay
Incl. 2 - " " Stone
Incl. 3 - " " Frask
Incl. 4 - " " Harmon
Incl. 5 - " " Lawyer
Incl. 6 - " " Lane

J. H. MANNING
Capt., Ord. Dept.

HISTORICAL REPORT
LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT
INSPECTION BRANCH
1 MAY 1944 TO 31 MAY 1944

Authority was granted by the Office of the Chief of Ordnance for the conduct of ballistic acceptance tests of flares and signals being manufactured in the San Francisco Ordnance District by Day and Night Flare Corporation and U. S. Flare Corporation. Authority to make these tests at a nearby proof facility, which are normally made at a proving ground in the East, has been granted in order to decrease the elapsed time between manufacture, testing, and shipment. Lt. Paul A. Sailer, in addition to his other duties, has been acting as Proof Officer. A proving ground has been established near the plant of the U. S. Flare Corporation, San Fernando. Certain equipment has been received from Jefferson Proving Ground, and considerable practice tests have been made by personnel of this office. A representative of this Branch went to Jefferson Proving Ground and returned with information on procedures for inspection. A proof officer from the southwestern proving ground is assisting in initial inspection. In order to assure that inspection at the West Coast proving ground will be satisfactory, the Office of the Chief of Ordnance has requested

that samples from the first five lots tested at the Los Angeles Pyrotechnic Proof Range also be tested by an Eastern Proving Ground.

One carload shipment of Ammunition Boxes from General Water Heater Corporation was rejected at the loading plant because several leaky boxes were found. The gaskets had slipped out of the groove. Disposition of this lot has not yet been determined. The company has been disposing of boxes that were not acceptable to the Resident Inspector by selling them to various department and chain stores in this area for civilian use, but a recent War Production Board ruling suspended such sales. This item has been designated as critical until the completion of the contract.

Inspection procedure employed by Day & Night Flare Corporation and U. S. Flare Corporation has been under review by this office. In order to maintain production with acceptable material until plant inspection procedure was approved, revised Plans of Inspection for Ground and Aircraft Signals and Trip Flares were issued the resident inspectors at these facilities with instructions to put this inspection procedure into effect immediately. In order to provide for closer cooperation between the two Inspection Staffs (Company and Ordnance), company inspectors are performing sufficient inspection on all incoming material and on finished material to satisfy the Resident Inspectors that acceptable material is being produced. Major and critical inspection points are those as outlined in the Inspection Manual, with several modifications made by this office. Both of these plants are manufacturing critical items.

HISTORICAL REPORT
LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT
INSPECTION BRANCH
1 JUNE 1944 TO 30 JUNE 1944

A representative of this Branch visited Carter Carburetor Company in St. Louis, Missouri, and the Sangamon Ordnance Plant at Springfield, Illinois to study the manufacture, inspection and loading of the M48 - M51A3 P. D. Fuse. The allowable percentages in the Standard Classification of Defects which the inspector uses at the Carter Carburetor Company was noted, and it is planned at this time that the same allowable percentages of defects will be used at both Warner Manufacturing Company, who will manufacture the M51A3 Fuse, and Lights, Inc., who will manufacture the M48 Delay Plunger Body Assembly.

The chief inspectors, production managers and other interested parties of Warner Manufacturing Company and Lights, Inc., have been contacted by the Chief Inspector and head of the Quality Control Section of this Branch and the Ordnance inspection system that will be installed in their plants has been explained to them in detail. It is believed that neither of these companies have any conception of the difficulties they are going to be confronted with in their inspection. Warner's

difficulty will be partially due to the fact that production and inspection have been organized under the production manager of the Company; whereas at Lights, Inc., that company has no idea what it means to have to work to close tolerances and to conduct their inspection in such a manner that the component parts will pass the Standard Sampling Plan of Inspection. Personnel of this office have attempted to impress upon these companies the necessity for rigid inspection that should be conducted by them. The Standard Sampling Plan of Inspection of component parts has been in operation at U. S. Flare Corporation and Day & Night Flare Corporation for the past thirty days and a very encouraging change in quality at both contractors' plants has been illustrated by the ballistic results which have been received on their current production. It should be noted that the ballistic acceptances of lots have been received in groups of five to ten consecutively instead of lots being accepted and rejected in quantities of two and three lots. Both U. S. Flare and Day & Night Flare Corporation are planning their equipment and operations to conduct the color testing of signals by illuminometers and filters, the testing of which is to be in effect on 15 July. However, it is noted that Day & Night Flare Corporation is far behind in their plans and it may be possible that their equipment may not be in operation by the 15th of July. This has been pointed out to the Production Department.

A pilot model of the Helium Retention Apparatus, M1 was submitted to Frankford Arsenal, Fire Control Sub-Office, for approval and freezing

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED

BY ~~SECRET~~ DATE 3/29/46Facilities Committee
Document No. 495

San Bernardino, California - Day and Night Flare Corporation
(San Bernardino Bomb Loading)
(Chemical Warfare Service - War Dept.)

\$436,500 - for the production of Incendiary Bombs,
M-74, at 500,000 units per month.

Estimated breakdown of cost:

Construction and rehabilitation	\$283,000
Installation of equipment	19,700
Machine tools and equipment	123,800
Dies, jigs, fixtures, etc.	10,000
Total	\$436,500 *

* Furnished by Government under Expediting
Production Funds - \$426,500
OCCWS - 10,000

Labor: The current employment at this plant is 169 people. Expected peak employment between 600 and 700 - between 431 and 531 people required for this facility. War Manpower Commission definitely states the labor required cannot be obtained to operate this plant. The area is designated as Group II for labor.

Utilities: The Office of War Utilities has reviewed this application for utility requirements. The applicant states 50 gallons of oil will be required for fuel daily. P.A.W. was contacted and stated the use of oil was doubtful.

Facilities: The facilities required are one mixing and loading building of 7500 square feet and a covered storage building of 100,000 square feet.

Production: The Army Supply Program requirements for M-74 (PT) Incendiary Bombs, as amended under date of June 23, 1944, are 13,500,000 bombs to be produced by June 30, 1945. This applicant is one of five selected for assembly, filling and clustering these requirements. Company was formerly scheduled to produce the M-69 which is being cut back.

Operation: It is estimated that initial operation will commence January 1, 1945, with full operation not later than January 25, 1945.

Recommendation: This Division fully realizes the importance of this facility. However, in view of the statement made by the War Manpower Commission that labor is not available to operate these facilities, this Division neither recommends nor approves this project to the Facilities Committee. Should the Facilities Committee approve this project, it is suggested that such approval be contingent upon the clearance from the Area Production Urgency Committee, as no clearance from that Committee has been secured.

FJSimons/dc/mm

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Historical Report

C. P. No. 15-81-GX-CC

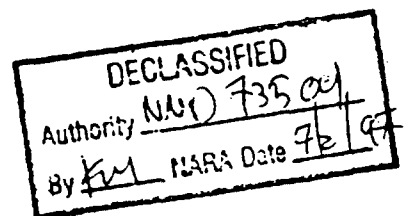
SAN FRANCISCO ORDINANCE DISTRICT

Vol. I, Part 3

PRODUCTION SERVICE BRANCH

ARMY-NAVY PRODUCTION AWARDS

6 August 1942 - 31 December 1944



Compiled by

Mary Furman and Idella Searl

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~~RESTRICTED~~

regret that unforeseen delays in the consideration of the recommendation had brought the case to a point where the production of tungsten had been stopped.

Day and Night Manufacturing Co., Monrovia, Calif.

1. Under date of 10 April 1943, Major E. J. Fratis, SFOD, addressed a letter to the Los Angeles Regional Office in which it was recommended that in approximately three months from the current date that office give consideration to recommending the Day and Night Manufacturing Co. for an "E" Award for the performance of their plant in producing the Photoflash Bomb. Major Fratis explained:

"It seems to be a little soon to submit this recommendation at the present time as they have been operating for such a short time on the item. Their operation, however, seems to have been very satisfactory and in two or three months they should be able to qualify for the Award."

2. On 17 June 1943, Major Chester W. Clark, Officer-in-Charge, LAOR, forwarded the recommendation of the Day and Night Mfg. Co., Monrovia, Calif., to the District Award Committee, SFOD.

a. In the letter of transmittal, Major

Clark explained that the high accident frequency and severity rates shown on the nomination form resulted from an accident which had taken place in a stone quarry some distance away from the plant on 5 May 1943. An explosion had occurred as a result of an unauthorized attempt by two employees to burn drums of substandard photoflash powder along with rubbish, and the explosion resulted in the death of these two employees. As no authorization had been given to remove this powder from the plant and the accident had not occurred on the premises of the plant, it was the opinion of the Los Angeles Ordnance Region that the management should not be blamed for this accident and that the figures for the accident frequency and severity rates should be computed without taking this accident into account.

3. The recommendation was submitted to the Award Committee, OCO, on 3 July 1943, but the Award Committee returned the recommendation of this company with the comment that since the plant was operating on only one shift and at less than half of its capacity, it was not meeting the requirements of the Award Board. Therefore, it was suggested that the recommendation be deferred until the plant could show outstanding production.

4. E. V. Salowell, chief, Production Service

Branch, SFOD, addressed the following letter to Thornton Lewis, chairman, Ordnance Committee for Production Awards, on 16 July 1943:

"We had returned to us by Major George B. Roth, the recommendation which we had submitted for an Army-Navy 'E' Award for the Day and Night Manufacturing Company, Pyrotechnical Division, in Monrovia, California. In his letter, Major Roth states that the plant was only operating one shift at less than half of its capacity and, therefore, the Army Board would not accept this recommendation until such time as production at this plant might become outstanding.

"The writer discussed this with Col. K. B. Harmon, District Chief, and Major E. J. Fratis, Chief of the Industrial Division, and it seemed to us that if this policy is going to be maintained, that the greater majority of Ordnance plants in the West are all automatically eliminated for consideration for an award. Due to the general curtailment and limitations of CMP, plus stringencies of labor areas, etc., we will have very few plants utilizing their capacity to the utmost. Colonel Harmon said that he had brought this subject up at the District Chiefs' meeting recently and that efforts were being

made to amend the requirements. We therefore wanted to take this means of expressing again our opinion on the subject.

"It is the general feeling here that in the case of a plant such as Day and Night, and many others, which has shown rather unusual engineering ability, real and earnest cooperation with the Government without special thought of monetary gain, and where the entire personnel of the plant has cooperated effectively to produce quality merchandise according to the schedule laid down by the Government, which may or may not utilize the entire capacity of the plant, that there should be some public recognition of these facts.

"Undoubtedly, this condition exists to a degree in other Districts. It would be appreciated if your office could give us any clarification of this or any suggestions which we might utilize in connection with future recommendations."

5. In a reply to this letter, M. H. Pettit, vice chairman, Ordnance Committee for Production Awards, stated that while the Award Board did not require a plant to utilize its capacity to the utmost in order to be eligible for an Award, it consistently refused to grant

an Award to any plant operating only one shift, even though the plant met all other qualifications.

Hillman-Kelley, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.

1. On 10 May 1943, Major Chester W. Clark, Officer-in-Charge, LAOR, sent the nomination of Hillman-Kelley, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., to the San Francisco Ordnance District for processing.

a. This recommendation was returned to LAOR on 12 May with the request that the nomination form be amplified so as to strengthen the case.

b. LAOR amended the nomination to comply with requirements, returned it to SFOD, and on 24 May 1943, it was dispatched to the Committee for Production Awards, OCO.

2. Under date of 7 June 1943, M. H. Pettit, vice-chairman of the Committee for Production Awards, inquired of the District Award Committee whether the accident frequency rate given in the nomination was correct since it far exceeded the Army Board requirements.

a. In reply by teletype, Capt. George D. Serfass, LAOR, explained: "The figures presented in nomination are abstract numbers and were figured in accordance with safety and security formulas and are not

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Historical Report

C. B. No. 15-61-GX-OC

SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT

Regional Office Administration

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE

1 January 1945 - 31 March 1945

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tract, dated 24 June 1944, was partially terminated on 3 January 1945, by deletion from spare parts of 31 cover assemblies from each of 39 sets not shipped at time of termination. Value of items cancelled was estimated to be approximately \$6000. Negotiations were started for settlement of claims by the contractor against the Government, caused by this termination.

b. During February, three complete and six partial terminations were authorized. The total value of seven of the nine, amounted to \$1,503,654.36. One was approximately \$944,994 and one could not be determined because of authorization to complete by 31 March 1945, all work in process.

(1) Contract (W-04-200-Ord-865) with Cooper Screw Manufacturing Co., Alhambra, Calif. Contract was dated 8 January 1945, and called for 2000 bolts at a cost of \$33.60. It was completely terminated 19 February 1945, because of a change in requirements. Termination was accomplished at no cost to the Government.

(2) Contract (W-04-200-Ord-735) with Day & Night Flare Corp., Azusa, Calif. This contract, dated 16 November 1944, called for 60,000 Signals, Ground, Cluster, M52A1. On 15 December 1944, an addition was made of 40,000 signals, and 30,000 more on 9 February,

1945. Total cost was \$253,500. Complete termination as of 28 February 1945, cancelled 82,876 items valued at \$161,608.20. Negotiations were started for settlement of claims by the contractor against the Government, caused by this termination.

(3) Contract (W-04-200-Ord-733) with U. S. Flare Corp., San Fernando, Calif. This contract, dated 8 January 1945, was for 90,000 Signals, Ground, Red Star, Parachute M51A1, at a total cost of \$216,270. It was completely terminated as of midnight 28 February 1945, except that items in process were to be completed within 30 days thereafter. Value could not be determined, therefore, until after 31 March.

(4) Contract (W-04-200-Ord-725) with U. S. Flare Corp. This contract, dated 30 December 1944, together with a supplementary order, dated 20 January 1945, was for 250,000 Signals, Aircraft, AN-M58A1 at a cost of \$177,100. On 22 February 1945, partial termination was effective which cancelled 82,960 items valued at \$58,768.86.

(5) Contract (W-04-200-Ord-781) with U. S. Flare Corp. This contract, dated 31 January 1945, called for 650,000 Signals, Aircraft AN-M57A1, plus a supplementary order, dated 10 February 1945, for 260,000

Day and Night Flare Corp.

MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE
AZUSA 3-5
SAN BERNARDI
MONROVIA 1521
RYAN

March 26, 1945

Colonel K. B. Harmon
Army Service Forces
San Francisco Ordnance District
San Francisco 1, California

Dear Colonel Harmon:

Regarding your letter of 18 November 1944, we are including a brief report of our participation in the Ordnance Program.

The Day & Night Manufacturing Company was founded in 1909 to manufacture solar water heaters. However, in the intervening years of growth, the company has become a pre-eminent producer of gas storage heaters, water and beverage coolers, gas floor furnaces, space heaters, wall furnaces, and miscellaneous other products closely related to this general type of work.

Since 1941 every effort has been made to obtain war contracts. The record listed below states fully the extent to which the Day & Night Manufacturing Company has been able to convert from peace-time work to war-time work, and it illustrates most completely the dramatic change in an industry formerly devoted to peace-time enterprises.

WAR CONTRACTS

Prime Contracts

Contract Number

Mast Platforms
(Maritime Commission)

WCO 10310, 7000 MC
583

Sub-caliber Adapter Rails
Sub-caliber Adapter Rails
(Navy Department)

WCO-607
WCO-3517

R-11
5

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From: Day and Night Flare Corp.
To: Colonel Harmon

War Contracts - cont.

<u>Prime Contracts</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>
F-34 Delayed Timing Mechanism (Navy Department-BuOrd)	NORD-4486
F-33 Delayed Cargo Parachute Opener (Navy Department-BuOrd)	N283S-13069
M69 Bomb Loading M69 Bomb Loading (Chemical Warfare Service)	W-04-205-CWS-84 W-04-CWS-126
M1 Adapters, Clusters (Chemical Warfare Service)	W-04-205-CWS-31
4.2 Mortar Shell 4.2 Mortar Shell (Chemical Warfare Service)	W-1300-CWS-101 W-04-205-CWS-6
AN-M54 Incendiary Bomb) AN-M54X Incendiary Bomb) (Chemical Warfare Service)	W-1300-CWS-14
A-4 Oxygen Cylinder (Army Air Force)	W-1942-AC-23
5" Rocket Bodies (Navy Department)	NORD-7605
M142 Fuze (Chemical Warfare Service)	W-04-CWS-159
Bomb, Photoflash, M46 (Army Ordnance Department)	W-883-Ord-2701

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March 26, 1945

From: Day and Night Flare Corp.
To: Colonel Harmon

War Contracts - cont.

Prime Contracts

Contract Numbers

Signal, Ground, Amber Star,
Parachute, M21A1
Signal, Ground, Amber Star,
Parachute, M21A1
(Army Ordnance Dept.)

W-04-200-Ord-11
W-04-200-Ord-736

Signal, Ground, White Star,
Cluster, M18A1
Signal, Ground, White Star,
Cluster, M18A1
Signal, Ground, White Star,
Cluster, M18A1
(Army Ordnance Dept.)

W-04-200-Ord-225
W-04-200-Ord-488
W-04-200-Ord-608

Signal, Ground, Red Star,
Cluster, M52A1
(Army Ordnance Dept.)

W-04-200-Ord-735

Also various subcontracts for aircraft parts.

The Day & Night Manufacturing Company in August, 1942 originated its Pyrotechnic Division in order to assist the War Effort in the building of any items pertaining to pyrotechnics. Their purpose in entering the field was twofold: First to more fully utilize the parent plant in Monrovia, California, which for some thirty years has been engaged in the manufacture of water heaters and space heating equipment, and second to enable the company to more fully enter the war picture as a contributor of vital war materials.

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From: Day and Night Flare Corp.
To: Colonel Harmon

Available in the surrounding territory were plant sites which were most suitable for the manufacture of the pyrotechnic items. Some months prior to the thought of the pyrotechnic division, the Day & Night Manufacturing Company had purchased near Azusa, California, property which in its natural state was ideal for such operations. Accordingly, the ownership of a plant site already available, plus the facilities to fabricate metal component parts for any number of pyrotechnic or other related items, led to the establishment of the pyrotechnic division.

The initial efforts of the Day & Night Manufacturing Company to enter the Ordnance production field were carried on directly through the Los Angeles Regional Office. After these relations had been established with the local office, contact was made with the San Francisco Ordnance District in San Francisco.

The Day & Night Manufacturing Company has always been receptive to the Army Service Force programs, as evidenced by the fact of our plant facilities at Azusa, together with other pyrotechnic and bomb loading facilities at San Bernardino and Turlock. The two latter plants are currently under the direction of the Chemical Warfare Service and are plants operated by the Day and Night Flare Corp.

The initial Ordnance contract given to the Day and Night Manufacturing Company was the M46 Photo flash Bomb, under Contract No. W-883-Ord-2701. The date of award was August 27, 1942, and the

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Contract continued throughout the year 1943. The difficulties encountered under the M46 Photoflash Bomb were no more than the normal difficulties to be expected in the tooling up and starting of initial production operations.

However, the problems encountered at the beginning of the Parachute Amber Star Ground Signal were substantial and many. A review of this contract now seems to indicate that the difficulties under which it was performed appear to have been centered in the fact that the production as required was not properly engineered prior to its being released for Ordnance procurement. Difficulties encountered on this Ground Signal were with the following items: Fuze train, gas check, packing of parachute, retaining disc, reinforcing cover, identification tops, solder joint, and stabilizers. The mandatory changes made in the contract during the past year have been substantial, and have affected every phase of functioning of the signal. The changes were made under the auspices of the Integration Committee for the Ground Signal Program, which in this particular instance proved to be of utmost value and help. As the signal is now produced, with the mandatory changes incorporated, the fuze train has been redesigned, together with the whole internal operating cycle of the signal itself.

Discussions with Ordnance officials have since disclosed that this signal was let out to the

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procurement section months before the signal was refined to a point where production efficiency was possible. This confusion of development and procurement resulted in considerable rejects of the signals during initial production, and not until the present changes were incorporated did the signal itself become an item which could be manufactured in substantial quantities and meet ballistic requirements.

The personnel of the Day and Night Flare Corp. in connection with the performance of the Ordnance contracts has been recruited primarily from the surrounding districts. The majority of employees live within 10 miles of the Azusa Plant. All personnel has been recruited and trained for this particular job to be performed; there was no experienced personnel available. At the present time the plant employs approximately 80 people. During August, 1944 our employees totalled 125. At all times women have performed from 40 to 80 percent. of the work in the plant. There have been few labor difficulties and all wages have been kept in line with corresponding work in the area.

The Government control of wages has not permitted as much flexibility as might have been desired. Some employees in the plant have been without any pay increase in as long as a year and a half.

In the initial stages of Ordnance production, the Day & Night Manufacturing Company produced approximately 70% of all items used in the con-

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tract. All other subcontractors during the year 1943 were in the Los Angeles area. During 1944 and 1945 it is expected that all material will be purchased through subcontractors, with Day and Night performing only the assembly and loading operations in 1945. The total dollar value that was subcontracted during 1944 amounted to approximately \$500,000. The subcontractors were located generally in the Los Angeles area, with one subcontractor in the Ohio area and the remainder in the Connecticut, New York and Philadelphia regions.

The renegotiation carried on to date has been with the Chemical Warfare Service for the calendar year 1943. The company received a clearance on all profits as such. There is no expected refund during the year 1944, inasmuch as the overall profit for the Day and Night Flare Corp. and the Day & Night Manufacturing Company is expected to average approximately 8% before provision for Federal and State taxes.

At the present time we have at the Azusa Plant the following contracts in the process of manufacture:

M18A1 Signal, Ground, White Star Cluster	49.3% completed
M21A1 Signal, Ground, Amber Star Parachute	40.4% completed

It is not anticipated that facilities used for Ordnance work will help in any way with postwar production.

In conclusion, it is felt that the Ordnance Depart-

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From: Day and Night Flare Corp.
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ment has performed an outstanding job of procurement at a time when the need was very great. Particularly is this true when it is considered that most contractors were called upon to a job at which they had never before had experience. Outside of the few criticisms mentioned, it is doubtful if any better job could have been done, and the changes which have been made during the program are such that at the present time the job is being efficiently and adequately handled by experienced personnel and perfected routine.

Yours very truly

Donald E. Colvin
DONALD E. COLVIN
General Manager
Azusa Plant

dlc bh

SFD

bed

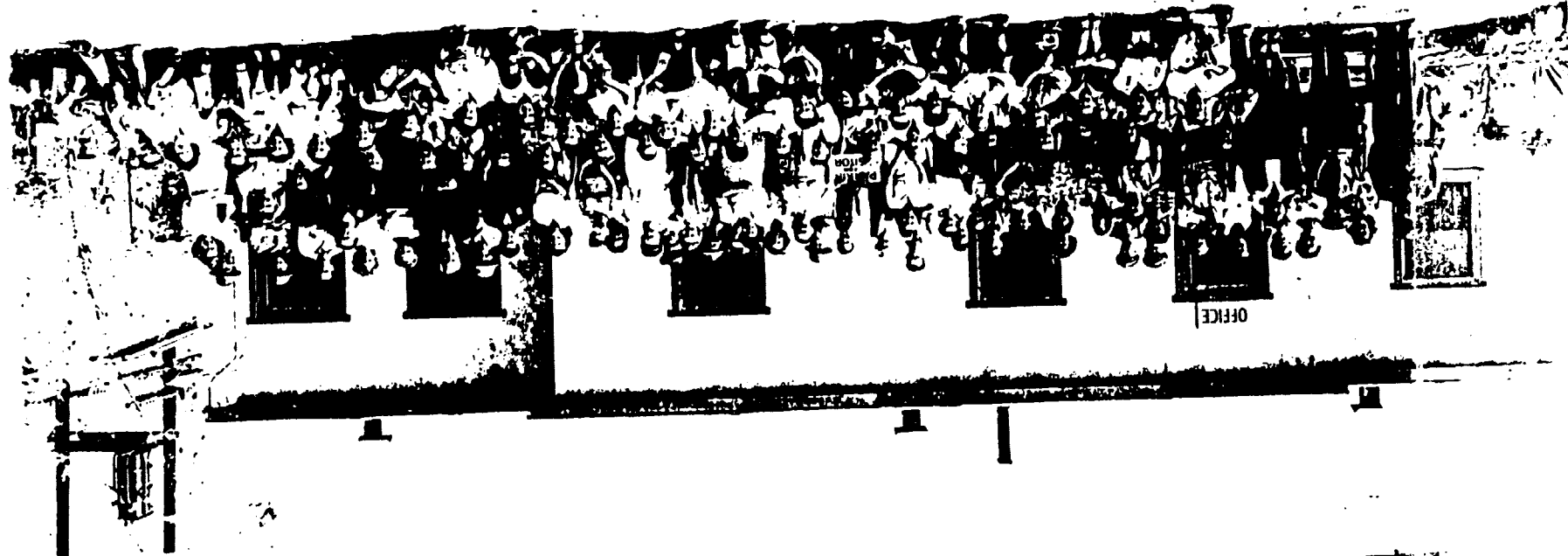
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LOWES

47

DAY AND NIGHT FLARE CORP. - ALBANY

SEPTEMBER 1944



C. B. No. 15-61-GX-OC

RL 156
E: 646
G: A...

R E S T R I C T E D

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 100-103501

BY SAUL HARRIS Date 1-1-67

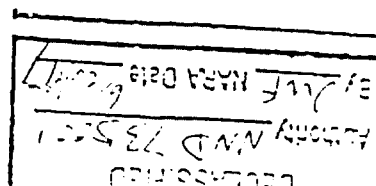
Ordinance; that the plant was to be operated safely, and that the cooperation of the City Council and the issuing of necessary building permits would be appreciated. As a result of this meeting, the existing fears of Mayor Marsh and Councilman Blousey apparently were settled, and unofficially they assured the Ordnance Department of their support.

b. E. A. Knott was again in LARO on 24 April. At this time, he, Captain Cole and T. H. Trask, Jr. toured the Golden State plant and discussed with the management the problems of storage of powder, construction of barricades, etc. Tentative plans were left with the company, and Knott stated that upon his return to San Francisco, definite plans would be drawn for the location and barricading of the powder magazines, the location and size of water pipes, etc.

c. Knott, Captain Cole and Trask inspected the plant of Day and Night Flare Corp., Azusa, California, on 25 April. Recommendations for better housekeeping were made, such as removal of scrap material.

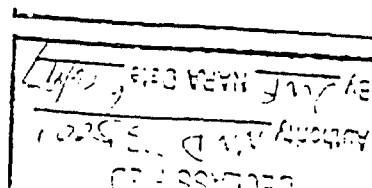
4. Property and Transportation.

a. The acute need for typewriters prevalent in the Los Angeles Regional Office during February and March 1945, was finally relieved by shipment on 12 April



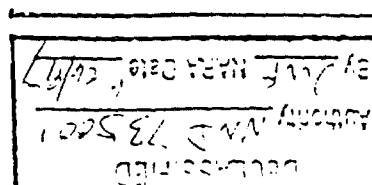
mately 20 July.

e. A letter was received from the Security Branch of the District Office (file SFD 004.4), dated 21 June 1945, concerning blending of pyrotechnic composition at Day & Night Flare Corp. The letter inclosed a statement from the Safety and Security Division, OCO, Chicago, to the effect that pyrotechnic composition could be satisfactorily blended mechanically, that hand blending was excessively hazardous to operators, and that five other pyrotechnic manufacturers were successfully using mechanical blending. It was suggested that LARO discuss this matter with Day & Night. Said T. H. Trask: "It is understood now that Day & Night Flare is investigating the possibility of using mechanical blenders. The blending operation at Day & Night as handled at present is very hazardous to the blender, and, in the event of a fire, considerable quantities of powder and the blending building would undoubtedly be destroyed. At U. S. Flare Corp. hand blending is also practiced. However, more elaborate precautions have been made there to prevent injury and spread of fire. Day & Night's ground signal contracts have now been terminated and their one remaining contract, the Aircraft Signal, M43A1, uses a hazardous blend containing 25 percent potassium perchlorate."



f. On 16 June, A. B. Warner, resident inspector of Ordnance at Day & Night Flare Corp. wrote a memorandum to the Security Branch, SFOD, requesting permission for Day & Night Flare to hold a visitors' day on 3 July. It was stipulated that no mixing operations would be carried out while visitors were in the plant, nor would admittance be permitted to magazines or areas where powder mixing or drying operations were performed. E. A. Knott indorsed Warner's memorandum back on 25 June approving the visit to portions of the plant which would be shut down. Knott stipulated that visitors were to be conducted only under supervision of guards and that no more than 50 visitors were to be in the plant at one time. No smoking regulations were to be strictly enforced.

(1) Requests were received during June from Security Branch, SFOD, for clearance of the following visitors to plants in the Los Angeles area: Cpl. E. J. Schrillo to the LARO Gage Laboratory; H. A. Flint of the British Air Commission to P & F Mfg. Co.; V. P. Gorbatshevich of the Soviet Purchasing Commission to Pomona Pump Division of Fairbanks Morse Co., to Peerless Pump Division of Food Machinery Corp., and to Byron Jackson Co.; Lt. J. A. Scobie of the Maintenance Division



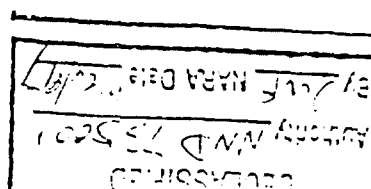
terminations were combined.

(5) Golden State Fireworks Mfg. Co. contract (W-04-200-Ord-874) for Spotting Charge M1A1. Termination, effective 16 May 1945, was valued at \$1,038,404. Due to complete termination 27 June 1945, effective 1 August 1945, the two terminations were combined for purpose of contractor's claim.

(6) Day & Night Flare Corp. contract (W-04-200-Ord-735) for Signal, Ground, Cluster M52A1. Termination was effective 1 March 1945; value of items cancelled, \$161,608; amount of claim, \$8,080 which was reduced by negotiation and disposal of inventory to \$6,134.

(7) U. S. Steel Products Co. contract (W-04-200-Ord-558) for Practice Bombs M38A2. Termination was effective 1 April 1945; value of cancelled items, \$968,317; amount of claim, \$151,625 without disposal credits, which was agreed by negotiation to be reduced to \$120,809.

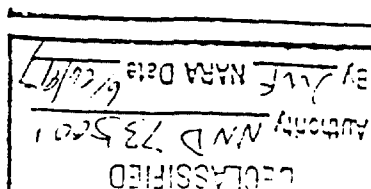
(8) Pacific Fabricating Co. contract (W-04-200-Ord-881) for cycles of pre-replenishment parts of cargo trailers was terminated 14 May 1945. Value of termination was \$31,159. By negotiation, settlement was made at no cost to the Government.



(4) Clarke Aero-Hydraulics, Inc. contract (W-04-200-Ord-741) for 600,000 Fuze Bomb Nose M163. The schedule on this contract called for delivery of 10,000 fuzes for the month of June. This was met and accepted, but not without difficulty. A breakdown of an air compressor affected their production, but they were able to lease a 25 H.P. compressor which gave them the necessary air capacity required to keep their production line in operation pending receipt of a 30 H.P. compressor which the company had requisitioned. Necessary steps were also taken during the month to secure early delivery of lift trucks and Hannifin presses, likewise badly needed by the company.

(5) Clary Multiplier Corp. contract (W-04-200-Ord-578) for 1,587,100 Fin Assemblies for 81mm Mortar Shell. Against a production schedule of 150,000 units, this contractor produced 150,000. Said C. R. Hill: "This company deserves special commendation on its performance and excellence in workmanship."

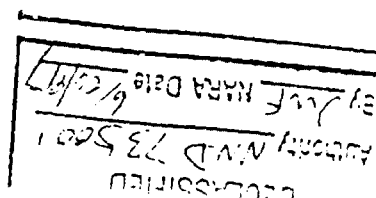
(6) Day & Night Flare Corp. contract (W-04-200-Ord-608) for 120,000 Signal, Ground, AN-M18A1 White Star Cluster. The contract schedule called for 15,000 units to be produced in June; actually 14,760 units were proof-accepted. The plant acceptance was



16,290. This contract, on which no difficulties were encountered, was terminated with the provision that no further plant acceptance would be made after 30 June.

(7) Day & Night Flare Corp. contract (W-04-200-Ord-736) for 60,000 Signal, Ground AN-M21A1 Amber Star Parachute. The proof-acceptance schedule for June was 8,399. Actual proof-acceptance was 13,320, and the plant acceptance was 7,260. The contract schedule and the original planning sheet schedule for the month was approximately 10,000 units. Inasmuch as this was the final month in which production was authorized, the contractor elected to take advantage of the 10 percent variation clause in Supplement No. 5 of his contract. Since the contract did not allow acceptance of this material in July, the Inspection Branch plant accepted this item for June. Ballistic tests were made and the signals were found satisfactory.

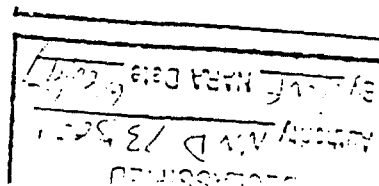
(8) Day & Night Flare Corp. contract (W-04-200-Ord-1204) for 780,000 Signal, Aircraft, M43A1 Single Red Star. The production schedule for June was for 20,000 proof-acceptance, whereas actual proof-acceptance was for 21,840 items. Considerable difficulty was encountered in the early part of the month in obtaining materials, particularly star cups and discs, for this



contract. Through the efforts of IARO the difficulty was overcome. By canvassing various companies, a source of supply for these items was found at Bridgeport Metals Co., Bridgeport, Conn., and arrangements were completed by the contractor to secure enough to last well into August production. Much difficulty was also experienced in securing the proper visibility for proof-firing the production lots on this contract.

(9) Domestic Manufacturing Co. contract (W-04-200-Ord-475) for 1,422,300 M21A4 Boosters. This contractor met his production schedule of 100,000 boosters without any difficulty as he was required to have a stand-by capacity of 200,000 boosters per month.

(10) Golden State Fireworks Mfg. Co. contract (W-04-200-Ord-874) for 361,250 Spotting Charge Assembly M1A1. Against a production schedule of 30,000 assemblies, 33,000 were produced without encountering any difficulties. This contractor received notice of termination effective after delivery of a total of 361,250 assemblies, or 31 July 1945, whichever occurred first. All equipment under the Government's facilities portion of the contract was installed during the month, in compliance with the security and fire protection clauses of the contract.



Historical Report

SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE

R E S T R I C T E D

AL-156
E-646
B-A-583

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: 50 USC 3025
By: SP-6 NARA Date: 6/17

Proof Officer, readily agreed to follow.

c. On 11 July, while T. H. Trask was visiting Day & Night Flare Corp., it was discovered that a very dangerous practice was being followed in their press-room. Excessive amounts of waste powder were being accumulated and minor detonations were occurring when the molds were struck with a metal tool to knock the center plugs back into position after the ejection operation. Trask tried to phone E. A. Knott about this on 11 July without success, but managed to contact him on 12 July. Knott was very much concerned about the condition reported and arranged to come to Los Angeles and visit Day & Night on 17 July. Conditions had somewhat improved when Knott visited the plant as planned, but even so housekeeping and maintenance were found to be very poor. Immediately after his visit, E. A. Knott wrote a letter to Day & Night in which he made the following safety recommendations: That two deluge showers be installed, one in the blending room and one at the pressing building; proper fire resistant clothing should be provided; the aircraft signal star crimp machine should be barricaded; the barricade on the star press should be replaced immediately; amounts of powder and composition should be maintained at a minimum; molds in which the bottoms stick should be removed from

the press room to knock them free; housekeeping conditions should be improved. Said Trask: "Since this letter was sent to Day & Night, the company's contract (W-04-200-Ord-1204) has been terminated. Therefore, it is believed that the above recommendations and previous recommendations made for mechanical blending of composition will not be complied with in full by the company."

(1) In connection with an investigation being made of Day & Night for an Army-Navy "E" Award, the security representative sent a memorandum to Capt. R. J. Crofton citing that Day & Night did not deserve such an award on the basis of poor housekeeping and maintenance in the plant.

d. The fire protection installation at Byron Jackson Co. which had been inspected by E. A. Knott, Chief of Security Branch, SFOD, early in June, was further checked by him as to its completion on 16 July. It was found that the City of Vernon hook-up to their water system was being delayed by the absence of an 8" Hersey Detector Check water meter. It was agreed that an inspection would be made by the Ordnance Department, the Ninth Service Command, and the Fire Underwriters as soon after the first of August as the meter was received and the installation was completed. A teletype was sent on

inspection, minimum perfect threads, etc. It was found that the reviews being conducted by the Inspection Check Team, which was organized in June 1945, were definitely necessary in order to assure that requirements were being met.

b. Quality Control Reports (Form A) applying Standard Inspection Procedure I were sent to the Office of the Chief of Ordnance through the San Francisco Ordnance District Office on B. G. Engineering contract (W-04-200-Ord-1183) for Adapter for 155mm Shell, and Day & Night Flare Corp. contract (W-04-200-Ord-1204) for Aircraft Signal, AN-M43A1.

c. A pilot lot of 10 adapters made by B. G. Engineering Co., Los Angeles, passed dimensional and visual inspection tests conducted at Picatinny Arsenal during July, and the contractor was notified to proceed with production.

d. A pilot lot of 25 Case, Cartridge, 90mm T10E1, manufactured by Norris Stamping & Manufacturing Co. on their contract (W-04-200-Ord-1195) was inspected at Aberdeen Proving Ground in July. No splits, bulges, or leaky primer seats occurred, and all cases chambered and ejected satisfactorily. The contractor was notified to proceed with production.

hydrant outlets' threads; a water level gage had been installed on the storage tank; the float on the storage tank had been adjusted to turn on the pump when one-third empty; a three-inch check valve had been installed on the 150 GMP pump, and hose and hose racks had been installed at each hydrant outlet. All of the fire hose in the plant was inspected under pressure and a number of lengths had to be discarded and replaced. Details of this final inspection were reported to SFOD so that settlement could be made with the company for the Government's share of the expenditures.

c. On 28 June 1945, it was reported by the resident inspector at Day & Night Flare Corp. that several hundred pounds of waste flare composition had been accumulating from production and should be destroyed. Disposition and instructions on this material were requested from SFOD, and it was ultimately planned that this waste powder and a large accumulation of waste stars from Day & Night Flare's contract (W-04-200-Ord-1204) should be destroyed under the supervision of a Bomb Disposal Unit assigned by the Ninth Service Command, after all such waste pyrotechnic material had been accumulated upon termination of the contract. It was learned during August, however, that Day & Night had destroyed all this waste material themselves without supervision and without mishap. At the end of

August, there still remained in the plant approximately 20,000 rejected, complete aircraft signals to be destroyed. Said T. H. Trask, security representative, LARO: "It is expected that this material will be disposed of together with the termination inventories of hazardous material at Day & Night."

d. Early in August, LARO was requested by E. A. Knott, Chief, Safety & Security Branch, SFOD, to conduct a survey of the inspection operations at the various plants and to take whatever steps were necessary to reduce hazards of eye injuries which had been occurring to Ordnance inspectors for several months. Capt. W. A. Wilson, Chief of the Inspection Branch, LARO, actually prepared a memorandum to be distributed among resident inspectors advising that precautions should be made against eye injuries and that goggles could and should be obtained. Before this memorandum was distributed, however, virtually all LAR supply contracts were terminated, following the announcement of V-J Day. It was therefore felt that the necessity for such a comprehensive survey had passed; but C. R. Hill, chief of Production Section in the newly organized Termination Service Branch of LARO, was requested to keep the security representative posted upon any possible hazards that might develop at any plants that were continuing

terminated V-J Day. Cancellation was thereby effected of 1,356 cleaners, spare parts and barrels of compound valued at \$822,211.

(33) Clayton Manufacturing Co. contract (W-04-200-Ord-1291), dated 12 July 1945, for 176 engine dynamometers at a cost of \$311,520 was completely terminated V-J Day, thereby canceling 176 items valued at \$311,520.

(34) Day & Night Flare Corp. contract (W-04-200-Ord-1204), dated 3 May 1945, for 780,000 Signal, Aircraft, Single Star AN-M43A1, reduced to 220,000 items costing \$93,528.60, was completely terminated V-J Day. Value of the 138,184 items thereby canceled was \$58,746.

(35) Domestic Manufacturing Co. contract (W-04-200-Ord-475), dated 2 November 1944, for 1,000,000 Boosters M21A4, increased to 1,422,300 items at a cost, inclusive of facilities, of \$1,216,228 was completely terminated V-J Day. The 523,600 units thereby canceled were valued at \$403,172.

(36) Grant & Grant contract (W-04-200-Ord-545), dated 26 August 1944, for 10,756 piston rings for 105mm gun, increased to 16,079 items at a cost of \$10,983.65 was completely terminated V-J Day. Value of the 2,839 items thereby canceled was \$1,922.

(37) Globe Products Manufacturing Co.

1 September, thereby canceling the entire amount of the contract.

(4) Cook Bros. contract (W-04-200-Ord-1217 RAD 4216) dated 22 May 1945, for four Cook CHD2 bogie installations at a cost of \$38,983 was completely terminated 17 September, thereby canceling the entire contract.

b. There were 15 contract settlement final agreements reached or combined with later terminations during September, as follows:

(1) Pacific Fabricating Co. contract (W-04-200-Ord-823) for 1/4-ton, 2-wheel cargo trailers, partially terminated 14 May 1945, canceled items valued at \$474,974. This was combined with further complete termination of 17 August 1945.

(2) Day & Night Flare Corp. contract (W-04-200-Ord-608) for signals, parachute, ground, AN-M18A1, terminated 1 July 1945, canceled items valued at \$5,426. By agreement, settlement was made, exclusive of disposal credits, in the amount of \$4,067 against original claim of \$5,099.

(3) American Tire and Machinery Co. contract (W-04-200-Ord-890) for pressure valves, terminated 17 August 1945, was, by negotiated agreement settled at no cost to the Government. The value of terminated items

Historical Report

C. B. No. 15-61-CX-CC

SAN FRANCISCO ORDNANCE DISTRICT

Regional Office Administration

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE

1 October 1945 - 31 December 1945

RL 156
E: 646
3: A-584

R E S T R I C T E D

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: 50 USC 3042
By: SA [redacted] NARA Date: 10/17/2017

LARO, said it was understood that all plant protection equipment at this plant was to be sold to the contractor.

b. During December, all leftover pyrotechnic material at the plants of U. S. Flare Corporation and Day & Night Flare Corporation, with the exception of magnesium powder and 24 rocket motors, was turned over to the Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach, Calif. for destruction. The Navy destroyed it by dumping it 10 miles out to sea into 150 fathoms of water. Arrangement was also made for the Navy to destroy abandoned rocket motors and magnesium powder in a similar fashion. This material was approved for destruction by the San Francisco Ordnance District Property Disposal Board.

c. Trask said the activities of the Security Section at LARO had been concluded and the LAR plant protection and security files were to be sent to the District office in San Francisco.

5. Property and transportation.

a. In a telephone conversation between Major J. B. Bondi, Ordnance Property Officer at Fort Douglas, Utah, and 1st Lt. I. Gladstone, LARO Property Officer, it was decided to transfer accountability only to the Property Officer at Camp Haan, Riverside, California, for the two truck tractors from California Institute of Technology,

"The general attitude of the contractor is of interest. He has voluntarily omitted from his general and administrative expenses advertising, which in the current - as well as in pre-war years - exceeded \$82,000, and also general sales expense which is a considerable item. The settlement expenses are exceedingly low. The representatives of the Army Air Forces, who reviewed this claim and proposed settlement, with the Ordnance negotiators, have stated their belief that the Government is obtaining a far better settlement than was originally expected. Major King and Mr. Croghan were particularly appreciative of the contribution Ordnance had made in their interest.

"It is recommended that the claim be approved in the amount of \$106,560.00, with an addition to be made of the amount of subcontractors' claims when determined."

(8) Day & Night Flare Corporation contract (W-04-200-Ord-1204) for 780,000 signal, ground, M43A1 valued at \$331,601.40 was terminated 17 August 1945, canceling items valued at \$296,818.97. In order to expedite the settlement procedure on this termination, the contractor, on 4 October 1945, submitted an uncompleted termination claim for \$90,616.89. A second and final proposal

was submitted, dated 21 December 1945, for \$97,277.09. Recommended settlement was for \$88,296.12 plus lower tier claims amounting to \$23,292.96, or a total amount of \$111,588.98, exclusive of disposal credits. The negotiator, H. D. Squires, in submitting this termination claim to the District Board, under date of 28 December 1945, reported as follows:

"No exceptions were taken by either the auditor or the negotiator on items 1 thru 6 of the claim, all errors being approximately counterbalanced.

"It was felt by the negotiator that due to faulty workmanship and the amount of rejects on subject contract, a profit should not be allowed by the Government and therefore, by agreement with the contractor, all profit was deleted from this claim.

"Prior to the submission of Proposal No. 2, the contractor submitted a Schedule of Costs incurred during the period of 15 August to 31 October 1945, of which \$241.51 was for Indirect Factory Expense, \$107.48 for General & Administrative Expense and \$5,381.19 covered Settlement Expenses, a total of \$5,730.18. The Audit Section made a supplementary report dated 29 November 1945 in which the auditor took exception to Officers' Salaries, which was deleted by agreement.

Upon investigation, it was revealed that of the amounts left for further consideration, all items were applicable to subject contract. As the plant at Azusa is being abandoned, the charges absorbed by Day & Night Flare Corp. pertained to demolition of buildings, removal of materials, etc. and therefore did not enter into the expenses chargeable to termination, as did the expenses of the Azusa office for office wages, stationery, telephone and telegraph, etc. In addition to the foregoing, enumerated in Schedule 'B' attached to Proposal #2, are further charges for the month of November, all of which appeared reasonable in the circumstances."

(9) Pacific Fabricating Co. contract (W-04-200-Ord-823) for 9,232 1/4-ton cargo trailers at a cost of \$2,215,864.64 was completely terminated 17 August. Adding items canceled by this termination to those canceled as of 10 May and 7 June, the total number canceled was 7,841 valued at \$1,881,996.82. Contractor's own settlement proposal was for \$159,574 and Recommended Settlement, agreed to by the contractor on 20 December 1945, was for \$154,500, plus lower tier claims amounting to \$58,148 and interest in the amount of \$755, or a total of \$213,403 less disposal credits amounting to \$34,562, which made a